

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

## PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LINCOLNSHIRE.

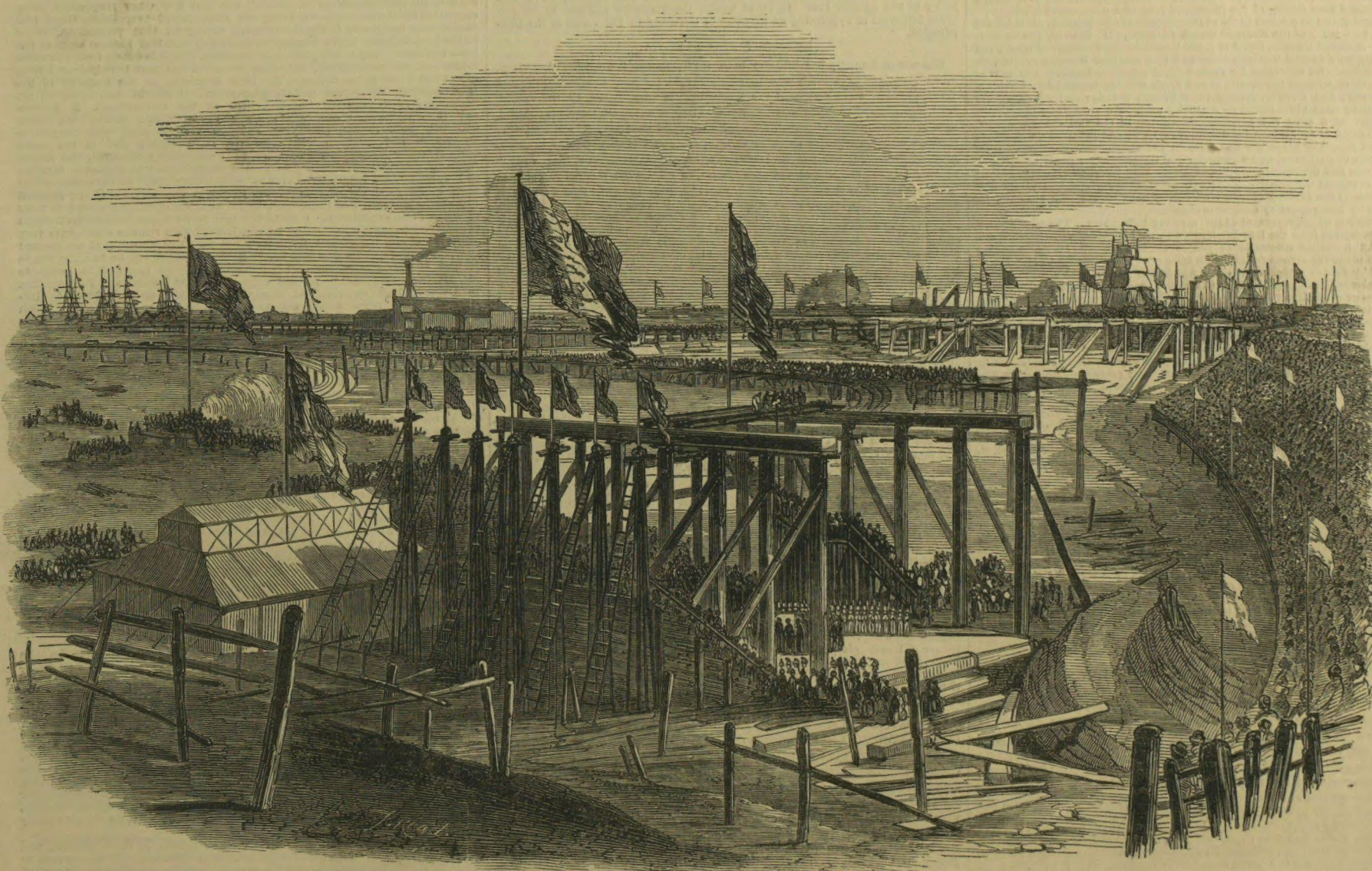
FRANCE, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia—almost the whole of Continental Europe—is either involved in popular commotions, or engaged in the unwelcome, but needful, task of defending order against the excesses of the Revolutionary tornado. Their mobs or their soldiers, their insurrections or their armaments, occupy the thoughts and employ the energies both of rulers and people. In the endeavour to establish new, or to maintain old, systems of Government, the ordinary pursuits of life, though not abandoned, are greatly neglected. The danger that menaces them is imminent, and requires great sacrifices to confront it. In our happier position, in this country, the case is different. We, also, have our social problems to solve; our political *questiones vexatæ* to debate; the demands of ultra-Democracy to argue, to postpone, to deny, or to repress; our difficulties to meet and overcome; and our high position to hold among the great nations of the world. But the steady character of our people, the invincible common-sense of all classes, our industrious habits, our enterprising and speculative turn of mind, and our conviction that, bad as our system of Government may be in some respects, it is infinitely superior to any other that exists around us for the blessings of real liberty which it confers upon the people generally, have secured tranquillity for us, whilst all around us has been disturbed. We have continued our daily work, while the rest of the world has been busy with street or field fighting; we have traded as usual, while fears of social commotion or foreign warfare have cramped the energies of commerce everywhere else; and have produced wealth, while less fortunate nations have been compelled not only to cease accumulating, but to dissipate it. Europe may well look on with admiration, and take lessons from us, both in the patient enjoyment of the constitutional freedom, of which we were the first to make successful trial; and in the homely virtues of industry and commercial

enterprise, which form, in combination, the only sources of the material advancement of nations.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the Great Grimsby Docks, which has suggested these remarks, is an event both of national and European interest. The ceremonial was appropriately performed by the Consort of the Sovereign, who, having no armies to command, as he might have had, if his lot had been cast in another country, lent his presence to grace the inauguration of a splendid commercial enterprise. Well might his Royal Highness remark that the circumstance made a deep impression upon his mind. His name became associated with an undertaking of great public utility—the foundation of a dock; not only, as his Royal Highness observed, as a place of safety, refuge, and refitment for our mercantile marine, and for the largest steam-vessels of the navy, but the nucleus of a great commercial city—a new centre of life, an important link in the connection of the east and west, and a mart for the vast and increasing commerce of the world. The work, continued his Royal Highness, had been undertaken, like almost all great enterprises in this great country, by private enterprise, with private capital, and at private risk; and it shared, also, that other feature so peculiar to the enterprises of Englishmen, that, strongly attached as they were to the institutions of this country, and gratefully acknowledging the protection of those laws under which those enterprises commenced and prospered, they loved to connect them in some manner with the authority of the Crown and the person of the Sovereign. It was the persuasion of this circumstance which brought his Royal Highness to Great Grimsby, as the readiest mode of testifying how strongly her Majesty appreciated and reciprocated these feelings. We can but hope that the undertaking thus inaugurated may meet with all the success which is anticipated.

The enterprise, indeed, reflects high credit both upon Englishmen generally, and upon the county of Lincoln in particular.

That county, which has been transformed from an unwholesome swamp into a smiling farm or garden by the industry of its people, needed but the crowning work of constructing a large dock in the very jaws of the ocean to prove that no difficulties either by land or sea can repress the energies of men who have wisely conceived a great scheme and carefully calculated its cost. The banquet in celebration of the ceremony was actually held in a spot, as Lord Yarborough reminded the guests, nineteen feet under the level of the sea. The first pile was driven in 1846; and since that time the coffer-dam has been extended to the length of 1600 feet: 7000 pieces of Baltic timber, averaging fifty feet in length, have been employed; the sea has been effectually excluded; and an area of no less than 135 acres has been gained for the purposes of a vivifying and reproductive commerce. It was a great national as well as local want which the proprietors of the Great Grimsby Docks undertook to supply. The rapid improvement of Lincolnshire in agricultural wealth, no less than the inconveniences attendant upon the position, size, and distance of Hull, the only great port upon the eastern coast, alike suggested the establishment of the Great Grimsby Docks as the supplement and completion of the Railway system that traverses England from west to east. When the Great Grimsby Docks are opened to receive the mercantile marine that trades with the north of Europe, these vessels will not only be spared the intricacies of the Humber navigation, but will be enabled to enter a harbour to the very edge of which the lines of railway will be laid down. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line will run into the docks, and the cargoes will be discharged, with an immense saving to merchants, and distributed without either the delays or the expenses attendant upon the ordinary carrier system. As a harbour of refuge for our ships of war, its position is equally advantageous; and there is every reason to believe that Great Grimsby is destined to rank hereafter among the most important of the commercial towns and thriving



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE DOCKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY, ON WEDNESDAY.—(SEE PAGE 256.)



communities of Great Britain. We may not, perhaps, share all the sanguine anticipations of its founders. Speculators are usually sanguine. We remember the acclamations that were raised and the aspirations that were formed when a ceremony very similar to that just performed at Great Grimsby took place at Birkenhead. It was to be the new city of the west, as Great Grimsby is to be of the east. It was either to rise upon the decay of Liverpool or to run a race of prosperity and splendour with that town; just in the same manner as Great Grimsby is to rival if not to eclipse the more venerable greatness of Hull. The elements of prosperity seem to encircle and to be concentrated in the new harbour of the east, and the obscure fishing village of a few years ago bids fair to become, in a few years hence, what its projectors have imagined it. We trust that it will be so; and that the far-seeing enterprise of all concerned will meet its due reward.

## WEEKLY SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The expedition to Italy, meditated some months ago by General Cavaignac, and having for its object the restoration of the Pope, has been ordered to Civita Vecchia by Prince Louis Napoleon and his advisers. It consists of 14,000 men, and will be commanded by General Oudinot. A credit of 1,200,000 francs has been opened to defray its expenses, on the motion of M. Odillon Barrot. Though not as yet stated, it is believed that this movement has been made by France with the entire concurrence of all the Roman Catholic powers of Europe, and that Austria especially will give it, not countenance merely, but aid if need be.

M. Guizot having been requested by some of his friends in France to become a candidate for a seat in the next Assembly, has addressed, from his retreat in Brompton, a long letter to the electors of Lisieux. The letter has excited much attention, though, as regards M. Guizot's real sentiments upon the present position and future prospects of his country, it conveys but little information. M. Guizot does not express himself in favour of the existing Government. It was not to be expected that he would; but something more was expected from him, in breaking silence for the first time since the Revolution of 1848, than the vague generalities with which his letter is principally filled. He expresses himself strongly in favour of the party of "Order," a party to which the Bonapartists, the Legitimists, the Orléanists, and the sincere Republicans are all quite as firmly attached as he can be, so that his avowal of adherence to this party signifies little or nothing. M. Guizot is of opinion that society in France has a difficult task before it. If it would combat the Communists. He represents this faction as composed of Revolutionists passionate, unbridled, indefatigable, and insatiable, who attack order to its foundation, everywhere and at all times, in the Government, in society, at the family hearth, and in the hearts of men. M. Guizot, we think, will find few to agree with him in the estimate of the power of this faction, or of the difficulty of preserving society against a total overthrow at its hands. The Socialists are by no means so formidable as his fears have depicted them. M. Guizot is of opinion that nothing but a stable government can rescue France from the abyss in which she is now sunk. He does not consider apparently that the Republic offers any chance of the stability he so much desires. He states that the three Governments which have existed and have fallen in France during the last sixty years, have left after them by the side of the Republic, three hopes, or, rather, three "perspectives" of Government. By these, he means—though he does not say so in direct terms—a Monarchy, either under the sceptre of Henry V., the Count of Paris, or a Bonaparte. The difficulty is to choose between them; but, says M. Guizot, "it is for France to remove it, for she alone can do so." He, himself, gives no advice upon the matter, but will accept a seat in the new legislature if his friends think fit to elect him. We take it, therefore, that M. Guizot is open to conviction, and that he will not object to serve any party in France that may come uppermost, except the Republic. At present, the Republic is not in the very best of repute, so that M. Guizot runs but little risk, either of increased unpopularity or of prolonged exile, in giving it a kick. M. Guizot, however, is not likely to gain much by his letter. Though a very honest man, he was, to say the least, a most unfortunate minister. All parties would like to see him in the legislature, but no party, we think, would like to see him in office.

The visit of the National Guards to London last year has been returned by a heterogeneous party of Englishmen, got together by public advertisement, and as the speculation of an individual. The party has, nevertheless, been productive of very gratifying results. Wherever the Englishmen showed themselves, the cordiality—not to say the enthusiasm—of the French was strongly exhibited to do them honour. Some surprise was at first expressed that the crowd of Englishmen were not in uniform, and that they could not muster a sword or an epaulette among them; but when this was explained, the honest Frenchmen reconciled themselves to our peaceful ways, and doffed their own uniforms for the plain clothes of civilians, the more appropriately to fraternise with the friendly islanders. All the exhibitions of the capital were thrown open to them; they were invited by the Prefect of Paris to a grand *souper* at the Hôtel de Ville; military bands at their approach struck up "God Save the Queen," and, *mirabile dictu*, "Rule Britannia!" Altogether the proceedings have been of a kind that, although they mingle the comic with the serious, leave upon the mind a grateful impression. However ludicrous some of the details may be, the result shows good feeling on both sides, and especially on that of the French. The simple but remarkable fact, that an assembly of Frenchmen could so far forget the foolish animosities of the past as to join in the chorus of that ultra-patriotic—and, to a Frenchman, that arrogant—anthem of "Rule Britannia," is of itself a proof of sincere good feeling of the most gratifying and unexpected kind.

At a dinner given to a select party of twenty-four of the English, at the Salle Valentino, by a party of the National Guard of Paris, M. Bouvet, the spokesman of the National Guards, dwelt at great length on the blessings of peace, and the necessity for a cordial understanding and firm alliance between Great Britain and France. He expressed his great delight to see the English, the men of the middle class, without pretension of any kind, coming unofficially, unaffectedly, fearlessly, and frankly, among their French friends; and expressed his hope that many such visits would be mutually paid. He concluded his speech by proposing as a toast the perpetual friendship of the two countries. Mr. Lloyd, who acted as spokesman for the English on this occasion, and who seems to have been placed by his fellow-travellers in the respectable position of their representative or chairman, and who performed the part with great good taste, correct feeling, and discretion, returned thanks. Whenever, in the course of his speech, he eulogised the alliance of the two great nations, and denounced war between them as the greatest of follies, as well as the greatest of calamities, he was repeatedly interrupted by deafening cheers.

In the evening, an adjournment of this meeting took place. The whole party moved in procession from the Rue St. Honoré to Tortoni's, on the Boulevard des Italiens. An immense concourse of people followed, chiefly of the working classes, who made the streets resound with cries of "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vivent les Anglais!" "Vive la Reine Victoria!" A number of well-dressed young women, on the impulse of the moment—for there was no time for the concoction of any ceremonial—strewn flowers in their path. About 1000 persons congregated around Tortoni's, and repeatedly uttered shouts, which were heard distinctly as far off as the Madeleine, of "Honour to the English!" "The English for ever!" "God save the Queen!" Several large bouquets of flowers were sent in to the guests at Tortoni's from the crowd outside, as testimonials of respect from the artisans of Paris; and when the English, unable to express their satisfaction in any more emphatic manner, shouted with all their powers of lungs the national "Hurrah!" it was taken up by the people outside, and repeated along the streets as far as the Porte St. Denis.

The Parisians are renowned for their medals in commemoration of public events. This event has not been suffered to pass without being commemorated in this manner. A medal has been struck at the Mint, and has already found its way into the shops. Two models of it have been presented, one in gold, to the President of the Republic, and one in silver, to General Changarnier, the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. The medal bears two hands clasped, and has inscriptions, both in French and English, "Union makes Force"—"Visit of the French to England, and of the English to France."

Altogether the proceedings have been highly characteristic and gratifying, the more so from the total absence of preparation, and from the insignificance of the English party, including no known names, and being invested with no authority or official character whatever. The English took care to impress this fact upon their entertainers; but the full knowledge of it did not in the slightest degree damp the enthusiasm of the French. This was as it should be; and all sensible men in England, whatever their political principles may be, will look with satisfaction on this little episode in international history. We trust that many similar holiday trips will be taken by both parties, and that the French and the English will learn to know each other better than they have ever done before. Nothing but good can result from their cordiality.

### ITALY.

The proclamation of a Republic at Genoa has not aided the cause of the Italian Independents. It was a treacherous proceeding. Charles Albert, whatever may be thought of his conduct, did not deserve to be betrayed by the party for whom he was fighting so desperate a battle. But no sooner did fortune frown upon him on the disastrous field of Novara, than the "patriots" who should have aided him began the work of dismembering his kingdom; and they proclaimed Genoa a Republic, and established a triumvirate to govern it. General Marmora, who commanded a large detachment of the army of Charles Albert, and who remained firm in his allegiance to Victor Emanuel, the new King, was within an easy march of Genoa at the head of 10,000 men, when the revolutionary party in that city, in obedience to the commands of the republican Government of Rome, endeavoured to throw off the yoke of the Sardinian Monarchy. In consequence of the events in Genoa, he marched to that city; and from 5 o'clock in the morning of the 5th of April to 5 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, he bombarded it without intermission, doing immense damage to its beautiful public and private buildings. On the morning of the 6th an armistice of three days was agreed upon, in order that General Marmora might refer to the Government at Turin for the terms of an amnesty. Before the answer was received the Genoese recommenced the struggle, and again the city was bombarded with destructive

effect. The chief leaders of the revolutionary party were, it is said, the quarry-porters; but the respectable inhabitants, who, in their terror and irresolution, had submitted to the populace, determined to make an effort to throw off the yoke when they saw that the total destruction of Genoa would, in all probability, be the penalty of their supineness or cowardice. By means of the representations made by them to General Marmora, a new armistice was agreed upon. The Republican triumvirate then fled, with the exception of their chief, Avezzano; and the minor leaders of the insurgents embarked for the sympathising Republic of Leghorn. General Marmora now occupies the city, and there is an end, at all events for the present, of the short-lived Republic of the Genoaese.

The Venetian Republic displays spirit and energy, but a still harder task is before it than that which was attempted by the triumvirate of Genoa. It is true that the Genoese struggle was a civil war, and that the effort which will most assuredly be made by Austria to bring Venice to obedience will partake more of the characteristics of a foreign invasion; but, for that very reason, the inevitable conflict will, in all probability, be more desperate and protracted. In Genoa it was Italian against Italian; in Venice it will be Italian against Austrian. On the 2nd instant, the news of the defeat of Charles Albert, at Novara, was announced to the Venetian Assembly by the President Manin, one of the most extraordinary men of these extraordinary times. He said that the circumstances were grave in the extreme, and asked the Assembly for instructions as to the course to be pursued. A member having replied that the Executive Government ought to take the lead, Manin demanded of the Assembly if it were prepared to assist under all circumstances and at any cost? A loud and unanimous shout of "We are!" was the reply. "Will you grant me unlimited powers, that I may do what is useful and necessary for the purpose, without calling upon me for explanation?" A similar shout of acquiescence was the reply to this question. The representatives flocked round Manin and embraced him, and he was formally proclaimed irresponsible dictator. In the evening a decree was issued, "in the name of God and the people," stating that Venice would resist the Austrians at any cost, and that President Manin was invested with unlimited powers.

A letter of the 4th instant, in the Austrian Lloyd's, states that the Austrian fleet, under the command of the new Admiral Dahleup, will immediately sail from Trieste to blockade Venice.

A telegraphic despatch received by the French Government announces a fact which may be considered the precursor of the fall of the Republic at Florence. It is stated, under date of the 12th instant, that a reaction has taken place in favour of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; that the people have pronounced enthusiastically in his favour; that the Assembly is dissolved; that the Dictator Guerrazzi is kept a prisoner in his own house; and that a deputation has proceeded to the Pope at Gaëta.

The news from Rome and Gaëta is of equal interest. The celebrated Mazzini, already one of the triumvirs of the Roman Republic, aspires to a position equal to that of Manin at Venice, and Guerrazzi at Florence—as that is to say, to the Dictatorship. The crisis of his fate seems approaching, as well as that of the Roman and all the other Republics of Italy. The conference opened at Gaëta, on the affairs of Rome, has already produced its results. The parties to that conference were the plenipotentiaries of the four Roman Catholic Powers, France, Spain, Austria, and Naples. The conferences began on the 3rd of March, and still continued on the 4th of April, when the last advices left. The plenipotentiaries first examined whether the re-establishment of the Pope could be effected by pacific means. This was decided in the negative. The next question was as to the armed intervention of the Powers, and the part which each of them should take in it. No definitive agreement had been come to when the packet left; but it will be seen that the French Government has taken the initiative, and determined upon landing a considerable force at Civita Vecchia. M. Odillon Barrot, in the French National Assembly, has demanded and obtained a credit of 1,200,000 francs for the expense of the expedition; and, unless all Italy be determined as one man to resist the re-establishment of the Papacy, we may expect to hear of the excount of M. Mazzini and his colleagues, and the entry of Pius IX. and his Cardinals to the Palace of the Quirinal.

### GERMANY.

At the opening of the Frankfort Assembly after the Easter Holidays, the report of the Deputation to Berlin, charged to offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, was read, together with the King's answer. The result was, of course, known beforehand; but considerable agitation took place when the formal documents were communicated. Several motions were instantly made. The first was to the effect that there should be no Emperor of Germany, but a President or Stadthalter of the Empire, with a Council of six members; the dignity to be borne every alternate three years by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia: the second was a simple declaration that the Assembly would adhere scrupulously to the Constitution: the third proposed an adjournment of the question for a month: the fourth proposed a committee to consider how the question of the supremacy of the Germanic Union could, after the qualified refusal of the King of Prussia, be best solved: the fifth proposed an Imperial President, to be elected by the universal suffrage of all the Germanic States, for a period of four years: the sixth proposed a committee to consider all these motions and report on them: the seventh proposed to stigmatise the answer of the King of Prussia as a declaration of war against the Frankfort Assembly; and to decree the election of a new Assembly, and the permanence of the present body until the new one could be brought together: the eighth declared it beneath the dignity of the Sovereign Assembly to treat with disobedient Princes, and proposed to the Assembly to vote itself *en permanence*; and at the same time to elect an Executive Committee of five members, which should govern the Germanic Union for five years: while the ninth, and last, moved an adjournment of the subject until after the declarations of the several governments shall have been received, inasmuch as the powers of the members of the National Assembly were now exhausted. Ultimately, and after a long and confused discussion, the second of these resolutions was carried, by a majority of 276 against 159. In other words, the Assembly adheres to its original intention of appointing an Emperor of Germany in the terms of the Constitution.

### HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

The war in Hungary has hitherto been a very severe one for the Austrians. The Hungarians have made a desperate struggle for their independence; and Windischgrätz, victorious over the Viennese, has been forced by the valour, skill, and perseverance of the Hungarians, to look at the other side of the medal, as within the compass of probabilities. Komorn still holds out. The Hungarians form an immense majority in point of numbers; and if they pursue their old mode of warfare, and harass the Austrians at every point without risking a general battle, it will task the utmost energies of the empire for months to come to subdue them. The Emperor and his advisers have in the meantime seen fit to modify the constitution of Count Stadion for the future government of the Austrian States. The portion of it relating to the Croats gave offence; and Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, was not a man to be lightly alienated in the present grave circumstances of Austrian affairs. The Slavonian Journals publish a letter from his Imperial Majesty to the Ban, dated the 31st of March. In this document the charter or constitution of Croatia is essentially modified, and Jellachich is invited to state fully and freely the wish of the Croats on such other points as may not have been expressly considered. The object of this concession is apparent; and it is thought it will be successful in securing the wavering loyalty of Croatia, and in preventing any sympathy on its part with the Hungarians.

It appears by letters from Vienna of the 13th that the Hungarian army under the command of General Bem has defeated the Austrians under Prince Windischgrätz and Baron Jellachich, at a place called Waitzen. Having taken this town after some resistance, and leaving a detachment of his army to occupy it, General Bem advanced to Pesth, which he entered on the 12th; and the Hungarians are now stated to be in full possession of their ancient capital. By this victory the road to Komorn is opened; and General Georgy has advanced to the relief of that fortress. All the Austrian Ministers were summoned to Omitz on the 13th; and it is believed that, alarmed by the events in Hungary, the Cabinet is desirous of offering the Magyars the constitution of 1848. "The battle of Komorn," says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "will decide the fate of Hungary."

### SPAIN.

The Conde de Montemolin has been arrested on the French frontiers in an attempt to penetrate into Spain. His Royal Highness, however, was speedily liberated, and has now arrived in England.

### RUSSIA.

That some great movement is at present meditated by Russia, is beyond doubt. There seems to be no truth in a rumour current during the week that the Emperor had actually declared war against Turkey; but Turkey, it is well known, is preparing herself for that contingency. Russian troops continue to pour into the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; and Prince Paskewitch is expected at Jassy. The clergy of these provinces, which, though under the protection of Russia, are part of the Turkish Empire, have been ordered by the Russian Metropolitan at Jassy to include the name of the Emperor Nicholas in their prayers—"An order," says a recent letter, "which amounts to an assumption of sovereignty."

### INDIA.—THE BATTLE OF GOOJERAT.

The Overland Mail of the 17th of March brings full particulars of the victory of Goojerat, obtained by Lord Gough on the 21st of February, and of which some details reached this country by the previous mail of the 4th of March. Lord Gough's army, which amounted to 25,000 men, with 100 guns, encamped on the 20th within four miles of the enemy, whose force was estimated by some at 60,000 men, and by others at 50,000 men, at the very least. Their artillery, however, was deficient in comparison with their numerical strength, and amounted to but sixty guns. Shere Sing chose his own position around the village of Goojerat, and the British army moved to attack him early on the morning of the 21st. The British line extended nearly three miles right and left. The action began with a heavy cannonade, in which the British artillery did such admirable execution, that the enemy's guns were speedily silenced. The infantry then advanced—the Sikhs gave way on all points, and fled in the utmost confusion. The cavalry division were then sent in pursuit, and hung upon the skirts of the flying enemy until night prevented further operations. The Sikhs took away only seven out

of their sixty guns; and left behind them, in addition to this splendid park of artillery, a very large quantity of ammunition and camp stores. The victory was obtained at a loss of life comparatively small; namely, of five officers and ninety-two men. The wounded amounted to 24 officers and 682 men. The loss on the part of the Sikhs is not stated; but it is believed to have been enormous. Both Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh are said to have been wounded, but not seriously.

On the day after this decisive battle, General Gilbert, with a force of 12,000 men, was despatched towards the Jhelum, to seize and occupy Rhotas, Attock, and Peshawar, and the whole frontier up to the passes of Afghanistan. He crossed the Jhelum on the 28th of February, and took possession of the town of that name, where he found some mortars and a considerable quantity of ammunition, which had been abandoned by the flying Sikhs. The last direct advices from General Gilbert's camp are to the 2d of March, when they had been compelled by the inclemency of the weather to halt on their advance. A report, however, had reached the camp of Lord Gough that the General had pushed on, and established himself temporarily at Rhotas. This report has since been found to be correct. The latest advices from Lord Gough's camp are to the 3d of March, on which day his Lordship reviewed and inspected the whole of the troops. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

No decision has yet been come to with regard to the ultimate government of the Punjab. The Sikh chieftains are represented as quite dispirited. Shere Singh is willing to surrender, and the other chiefs are ready to imitate his example. The present terms of Lord Gough are simply unconditional surrender, and even to these it is expected that the Sikh leaders will accede. India generally, is quiet. The small garrison left at Mooltan has remained unmolested; and Scinde is free from any apprehension of rebellion or foreign attack.

The news from China extends to the 27th of February, but it is altogether unimportant.

## INTERVIEW OF IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WITH LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

An interview of the Irish members with Lord John Russell took place on Wednesday, in Downing-street, according to the circular invitation, which had been addressed to all the Irish members by Lord John Russell, &c.

The following members were present:—H. A. Herbert, Captain Jones, J. H. Moore, Sir E. M'Naughten, J. Follett, J. O'Connell, N. M. Power, Colonel Dunne, Colonel Bruen, Sir J. Young, Viscount Castlereagh, Sir W. Somerville, Sir E. Hayes, N. Alexander, Sir Lucius O'Brien, F. French, C. St. George, the Hon. J. P. Maxwell, R. Dillon Browne, the Marquis of Kildare, T. Meagher, J. T. Devereux, Lord J. Chichester, J. Sadleir, R. Keating, J. Greene, R. M. Bellew, M. Sullivan, Sir A. Armstrong, P. S. Butler, F. Scully, Viscount Milton, W. H. Magan, A. O'Flaherty, Sir T. Burke, Hon. H. A. Cole, Captain Archdall, C. P. Leslie, R. I. Tennant, Mr. T. M'Cullagh, Sir D. Norreys, T. Bateson, R. S. Bourke, E. K. Tenison, W. Monsell, R. M. Fox, Major Blackall, Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, Colonel Rawdon, Hon. T. V. Dawson, M. J. O'Connell, Sir R. Howard, Hon. C. Lawless.

The object proposed by Lord J. Russell in calling the meeting was to obtain the sense of the Irish members, or their majesty, upon the motion of which notice has been given by Mr. Herbert, member for the county of Kerry, for extending the property and income-tax to Ireland, as a substitute for the proposed rate in aid.

Previous to entering upon the subject of the interview, Mr. John O'Connell called the attention of Lord J. Russell to a statement which had been published as "authorised," relative to a late interview of some Irish M.P.'s with Lord Clarendon on the case of Mr. Duffy, and which statement those hon. gentlemen regarded in the light of an insult, as imputing to them a wilful misrepresentation of what had occurred at the interview with Lord Clarendon. Mr. O'Connell wished to know if Lord John Russell approved of such an imputation being cast on them.

Lord J. Russell declined saying anything as to that particular occasion, as he had not been present, but his experience of deputations generally (Irish, English, and Scotch) showed him that their members usually in their reports of the interviews with members of the Government, made their own case appear in the most favourable light, while the answers of the Ministers to their arguments were passed over in a few words. He had known in the case of deputations from Birmingham, from Liverpool, and other places, reports to be given of what passed, in which the Minister was made either to say, or to appear to acknowledge, that he had been completely overwhelmed by the arguments, when certainly the impression upon his mind had been totally different.

The noble Lord then proceeded to address the hon. gentlemen assembled on the subject respecting which he had invited their attendance. After referring to what the Legislature had already done for the relief of the destitute districts in Ireland, to the feeling generally prevalent that the other parts of Ireland which were better off should contribute somewhat in aid of the distressed localities, and to the two modes which had been indicated of effecting the latter object, viz. either a rate in aid (which was that proposed by the Government), or the imposition upon Ireland of those taxes from which that country was at present exempt, and which were paid in Great Britain, and then the payment of grants out of the Imperial Exchequer to meet exigencies of the present kind, whether they occurred in Ireland, Scotland, or England (the mode suggested by some of the Irish representatives), the noble Lord pointed out the obstacles in the way of the extension of the assessed taxes to Ireland, and then went on to observe, in reference to the proposition of an income tax, "Now, if this were a general tax affecting the United Kingdom, supposing the exigencies of the public service required that there should be either a land tax imposed, or an income tax and property tax, it might be very fairly put before the House of Commons, they agreeing generally that the exigencies of the public service did require a tax to a certain amount, whether they would agree to the one proposition, or whether they would take the other. But in this peculiar case what I feel is, that there might be a great majority of the Irish members in favour of Mr. Herbert's proposition, that that might in fact be the sense of the representatives for Ireland, but that the other proposition being supported by the Government, being the Government proposition, those who placed their confidence in the Government voting for that proposition, there might be a majority in the House of Commons against that general sense of the Irish members. Such being the case, therefore, I wish to obtain from you some intimation, not immediately, but in the course of the next twenty-four hours, as to what would be the course of the Irish members, or the majority of the Irish members, in respect to this proposition. I should not, however, act fairly, and fully explain the intentions of the Government, if I were not to say, that, according to all the information which we have collected, both in the past year and the present year, with respect to an income and property tax upon the same class and to the same amount as in England, if we were to make that proposition, we should feel it necessary to accompany it with other propositions with respect to taxation in Ireland. When I so speak, I may at once declare that I do not conceive that there would be an objection in point of justice to the extension of the assessed taxes to Ireland, but I do think there would be an insuperable objection in point of wisdom and expediency. I think the reasons for which Lord Ripon thought it necessary to repeal the assessed taxes in Ireland were reasons which were very powerful at that time, but I think they are far more powerful at the present time. Therefore, the proposition I should make would not be an extension to Ireland of the assessed taxes, but we should, if we proposed to assent to Mr. Herbert's proposition for the extension of the Income and Property Tax to Ireland, hold ourselves at liberty to propose an extension to Ireland of other taxes which are now paid in Great Britain, and which are not paid in Ireland now, to a certain amount. The whole amount would not be more than we now expect to raise by the rate in aid. I have stated generally the view which the Government take. I do hope that by eleven o'clock to-morrow morning I may be informed of what the course is which at five o'clock the Irish members would generally take with respect to Mr. Herbert's motion. I shall now retire from this room; but it may occur to you that there may be some questions which you would wish to ask me, or some further explanation which you wish to have, and therefore I shall be in the room next to this, and if you will send me a message that you wish to see me any further, I shall be ready to attend you.

An Hon. Member—There is an answer at once to be given to your Lordship.

Lord J. Russell—I think it better that I should retire.

Lord John then left the room, accompanied by Sir G. Grey and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had been present.

On Thursday morning the Irish members held a meeting, for the purpose of replying to the proposition of Lord John Russell, at which the following resolution was agreed to:—

"That, as a body, we are not prepared to pledge ourselves to the adoption of any particular tax to be imposed upon Ireland. We are not unwilling to discuss any proposal for this purpose, upon its own merits, in the House of Commons; but, without hearing the arguments which might be adduced upon the question, and ascertaining the capability of Ireland to bear increased taxation, we could not be in a position to answer for our constituencies, and must therefore abstain from offering any opinion to the Government as to the course which it may think proper to adopt. (Signed) "LUCIUS O'BRIEN, Chairman."

EXTENSION OF THE COUNTY COURTS.—It is understood to be the intention of Government to extend the powers of the County Courts to £30 or £50, giving at the same time an equitable jurisdiction. It would confer a benefit in matters of insolvency heard in the courts, to give a right of appeal to the Insolvent Debtors' Court. There is a difference of opinion among the commissioners of that court with respect to the operation of the act transferring the insolvency business to the County Courts. Two of the commissioners are of opinion that all matters, including the appointment of assignees, are vested in the judges of the courts, and two entertain a contrary opinion. In the event of an alteration in the County Courts Act, it would be advisable to allow parties the privilege of arranging their case without going before the courts, suffering judgment by default, and also to prevent parties from suing in the superior courts by an express enactment. At present, to deprive a plaintiff of his costs, a defendant has to go to the Court above and incur an expense; a simple remedy should be provided.

On the 10th of May, William Smith O'Brien, J. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue, convicted of high treason at Clonmel, will be removed to London, for the purpose of having the writ of error taken on their behalf argued before the House of Lords.

Since May, 1844, Mr. Tidd Pratt, the registrar of friendly societies in England, has given certificates of exemption from local rates to 103 literary and scientific institutions, under the provisions of the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 36. In only three cases were certificates refused to applicants.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House re-assembled to-day after the Easter recess.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on the 24th instant he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend and extend the Irish Poor Law Act. The noble Lord also gave notice, on the part of the Attorney-General, that he would, on the same day, move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice, for the 2d of May, to move for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the resolution passed last year with respect to the vote by ballot.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND gave notice, for the 26th inst., of a motion for a committee of the whole House to consider our revenue and expenditure, with the view to an equalisation of taxation.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that he would, on an early day, bring the whole question of our foreign relations in Europe under the consideration of the House.

## THE COLONIES.

Mr. F. SCOTT moved for a select committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges on the British Treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the Colonial Legislatures. The hon. member described the extent and importance of our numerous Colonies, and entered into a review of their government, political and local. He charged this country with keeping them without the pale of her constitution, although she kept them within the pale of her empire. The colonial system had been condemned loudly enough by Lord Grey when in opposition; but now, when he was in office, he was the loudest defender of the system. The two causes which had led to the disruption of our American colonies from this country—the altering of their constitution without their consent, and the taxing of them against their will—were still maintained towards those colonies that remained to us. The hon. member at considerable length added instances of the uncertainty, the despotism, the perpetual change of mind that distinguished our colonial administration, and exposed the injustice that arose from our mode of land sales and of dealing generally with the colonial finances; and pointed out a variety of improvements which might be effected in the administration of our colonial affairs; after which he dwelt, at considerable length, upon what might be done, both for the colonies, the mother-country, and the emigrants themselves, by a judiciously-conducted system of emigration. Emigration, as at present carried on, was of the most faulty description. There was, in fact, more expatriation than emigration from this country. Foreign countries, particularly the United States, benefited more from this state of things than did England or her colonies. His next topic was the convict system, which, he said, unless judiciously conducted, would work the greatest mischief to our penal colonies. The whole state of the colonies wanted revision; and it was because he thought that investigation should precede revision, that he now moved for the appointment of a select committee.

Mr. HAWES objected to the committee, because he believed it would be practically impossible for a committee of the House of Commons to discharge functions so great and so various as the motion of the hon. member embraced. He had no objection to enter into a discussion on our colonial policy; on the contrary, he desired to do so, because he regretted to say that there was an apathy on the part of some, and misapprehension on the part of others, on this subject. The hon. Under-Secretary proceeded to take a glance at our colonial system, and to describe it in its different phases. Out of our 43 colonies, he said, 27 had, or were about to have, representative institutions. In these 27 he included those Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope to which he proposed to grant representative institutions by a bill which would be shortly laid on the table of the House. There then remained only 16 which had not representative Government, and these were not in a condition to receive such government. Besides, our Colonies had a free press, trial by jury, and control over their own purses. He, therefore, fearlessly asserted that our colonial government was most honourable to this country. But he could not deny that collisions and differences had arisen between this country and the Colonies in consequence of the course taken by Parliament on the questions of Slavery, of Sugar Duties, and of Free Trade. The colonists attributed their depression to these acts of the Imperial Parliament, and no doubt what was called Free Trade had sensibly affected some of them; but the Colonial Office, which was only an administrative instrument, ought not to be made to bear the brunt of all these collisions and differences caused by the enactments of Parliament. The hon. member proceeded to defend the colonial administration, declaring that Lord Grey was anxious, in every possible way, to exercise his patronage for the benefit of the Colonies, to reduce the expense of colonial administration as far as practicable, and to confer representative institutions on all those Colonies which had them not, so soon as they should be fitted to receive them.

Mr. GLADSTONE agreed with Mr. HAWES, that no good could arise from the granting of the proposed committee; and therefore he could not support any description of inquiry which would not lead to a searching inquiry or to a practical result. He agreed also with Mr. HAWES, that much of the unpopularity which fell to the Colonial Office attached to it for no views of its own, but because it had been made the organ of Parliament. Whenever the cases of particular colonies should be brought before the House, then would be the time to see that they were governed on sound and just principles. An opportunity for granting free institutions occurred last year in the case of Vancouver's Island, but that opportunity had been thrown away by the Government.

Mr. MANOLES suggested the propriety of giving to the Colonial Secretary a council of retired governors to assist him in his administration. It was impossible for any man to understand the wants and interests of our numerous colonies.

Mr. HUME hoped the honourable mover would press either for a committee or for a commission. Two-thirds of our whole military force were wanted for our colonies on account of our present system of government, whereas, by a proper system, the colonies should be made to take care of themselves. There would be an end to all quarrelling with the Colonial Office if the colonies were made to maintain their own expenses, because then the patronage of the Colonial Office would entirely cease.

Mr. ANSTEE supported the motion. He designated the Colonial Office a public nuisance.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said the two questions for consideration were—should an inquiry into our colonial policy take place, and, if so, by whom. He thought inquiry was imperatively called for; but that a commission of three or five would be the best means. However, he should vote for Mr. Scott's motion, should it be pressed to a division.

After a few observations from Major BLACKALL, the House divided—For Mr. Scott's motion, 34, against it, 81: a majority against the motion, 47.

SMITHFIELD.—On the motion of Mr. MACKINNON, the Select Committee on the removal of Smithfield Market was nominated.

## SUPPLY.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. ANSTEE moved an address to the Crown on the subject of certain illegal ordinances or acts of Council for the taxation of the people of Van Diemen's Land—the attempts of Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Denison to intimidate the Judges of the Supreme Court of that island into declaring such ordinances or acts to be legal, and the grievances complained of by the colonists of that island in their petition presented last year to her Majesty, and printed by order of the House and that her Majesty may be pleased to direct the local authorities in future to respect the independence of the judicial functions of that Court, and also to signify her disallowance of any ordinance or act subsequently passed by the said Lieutenant-Governor in council, for giving to such illegal ordinances or acts the force of law.

No hon. member having been found to second the motion, it consequently fell to the ground.

The House went into Committee of Supply *pro forma*.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice of his intention to move, on the motion for the second reading of Mr. Hume's bill for the establishment of county boards, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

SALE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—Mr. SADLER called attention to the legal circumstances which unduly impeded the sale of landed property in Ireland, and to those facilities which may be safely afforded for its free transfer. The hon. member cited an array of cases to show the impediments that lay in the way of the transfer of estates in Ireland in consequence of the absurd technicalities and rules of the Court of Chancery, and gave a description of the various and anomalous kinds of tenure by which land is held in that country. He suggested the appointment of local boards, on whom great powers should be conferred by Parliament, as the best means of providing a direct, speedy, and safe remedy for the social evils of Ireland. The hon. member concluded his speech by moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the legal and other hindrances that impeded the transfer of property in Ireland.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL declined to go into the details of the forms of conveyancing, and of the rules of the Court of Chancery, contenting himself with expressing his desire that those forms and rules should be reformed. With respect to the facilitation of the sale and transfer of estates in Ireland, he reserved his opinions until he should move for leave to bring in the bill for that purpose of which he had given notice. Having referred to the altered state of feeling observable in the House now, from what it was when the Encumbered Estates Act was passed, he gave utterance to a hope that all parties would unite in framing an effective and practical measure. In his opinion the evils of Ireland were not to be remedied by any one large comprehensive plan, but by the operation of many measures, devised and amended after experience.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL was proceeding to address the House, when it was counted out.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

## PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

A great many petitions having been presented against this bill, Mr. C. LEWIS moved its second reading. It is the second bill introduced this session, the first having been withdrawn.

Mr. DENISON opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. After some discussion for and against the measure,

Mr. C. LEWIS defended the bill, and contended that a combined management of all roads would be the most economical and efficient. He admitted that the present was not a very favourable moment for obtaining a calm consideration of

the measure, because the rate-payers in agricultural districts were just now peculiarly sensitive to all questions of taxation, although he was ready to maintain that this bill would not increase their burdens. Considering the difficulties that beset his subject, and the unfavourable state of public feeling at this moment, he would consent, should the second reading be assented to by the House, to refer the bill to a Select Committee, on the understanding that the management of turnpike trusts and highways should be ultimately confided to the combined administration of a county board.

Sir R. PEEL could not, in assenting to the second reading, in order to the reference of the bill to a select committee, agree to the principle that turnpike trusts and highways should be placed under one management. The right hon. Baronet pointed out many objections to the measure.

Mr. HUME advised the withdrawal of the bill.

Sir G. GREY, seeing that the opinion of the House was decidedly opposed to the principle of the bill—that of a combined management—would advise the withdrawal of the bill, at the same time that he felt bound to say that the Government could give out no hope that they would introduce any substitute for it during the present session.

The motion for the second reading was in consequence discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. P. WOOD moved the third reading of the Affirmation Bill.

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. HENLEY also opposed the bill.

The House then divided a few minutes before six o'clock—For the third reading, 70; against it, 46; majority, 24.

On the question that the bill do pass,

Captain HARRIS rose and spoke in opposition to the bill until the hand of the clock pointed to six, when the Speaker vacated the chair, and the House, amid some laughter, adjourned without disposing of the question.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled to-day after the Easter recess.

The Petty Sessions Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.—The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move that the thanks of the Legislature be given to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their services in the Punjab. (Hear, hear.)

In answer to Lord Stanley, the Marquis of LANDSDOWNE stated that the papers relative to our intervention in Siliy would be presented to the House forthwith. He had hoped to be able to produce them that evening, but they were not yet ready. Meanwhile he had to state that our squadron in the Mediterranean confined its exertions to the protection of the lives and property of British subjects.

## NORTH WALES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Lord MONTAGUE moved that Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Marriner be called to the bar. The noble Lord having repeated the history of the proceedings which their Lordships had taken in relation to the North Wales Railway Company, concluded by moving that they be called to the bar.

Lord CAMPBELL said that all the parties had to answer for was not obeying the order of the House.

Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner having been called to the bar, and asked what they had to say,

Mr. Chadwick said, that, had he received the order to attend, nothing should have prevented him from obeying it, and he read the evidence of the messengers of their Lordships, to prove that the order had not been served upon him till the month of October, 1848. Had he had the least idea that his presence would have been required in September, he would have been in the way.

Mr. Marriner, on being called on, said he had done all in his power to comply with the orders of their Lordships' House, and proceeded to explain the steps he had taken to procure and supply to their Lordships the information required; and it was not until after the prorogation of Parliament that he had received any intimation that his presence was required at their Lordships' bar. From the moment he had received that intimation, he had held himself entirely at the orders of their Lordships.

Lord MONTAGUE considered the explanations unsatisfactory, and that there had been a deliberate intention, on the part of these persons, to disobey the orders of their Lordships, with an improper intention; and, in order to show that their Lordships would not permit their privileges to be trampled on, moved that William Chadwick and John Marriner, having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, by a disobedience to the orders of the House, have been guilty of a contempt of the House, and that they be therefore taken into custody.

The motion having been agreed to, Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner were removed in custody.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. BROMLEY took the oath and his seat for South Nottingham, in the room of Colonel Rolleston.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.—Sir J. HOBHOUSE gave notice of his intention on the 24th instant to propose a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army of India, for their late eminent services in the East. (Hear, hear.)

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. ANSTEE—Sir, I wish to ask the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he received any information from Constantinople on the subject of an alleged demand made on the Sultan by the Government of Russia for the removal of Turkish troops from Moldavia and Wallachia, under the menace that if the troops were not withdrawn, the Russian Ambassador would be instructed to ask for his passport. (Hear, hear.)—Lord PALMERSTON—Sir, in answer to the question which the honourable and learned gentlemen has put, I beg to say that I do not believe that any such demand has been made by the Russian Government; on the contrary, I have every reason to believe that the report to which, no doubt, the hon. and learned gentleman refers is totally unfounded. In fact, the presence of the Ottoman troops in the Danube was invited by Russia, and the fact that I am in possession of, is that recently Russia sent General Souzoulan, an officer of great distinction, to Constantinople, with the view, as I am informed, of endeavouring to effect a friendly arrangement of the matter in dispute.

## THE INTERVIEW WITH IRISH MEMBERS.

On the motion that the orders of the day be now read,

Lord CASTLEREAGH threw himself on the indulgence of the House while he introduced to its notice matters referring personally to himself, and having reference to a correspondence which had passed between himself and the noble Lord the First Minister of the Crown, bearing upon the interview of Irish members with that noble Lord. At that meeting the hon. gentleman the member for Limerick introduced business of an extraneous nature, and gentlemen present were unable to come to any conclusion as to who should be elected spokesman of the body. He (Lord C.) was requested by many of the gentlemen present to state their views, but he was unable to catch the noble Lord's attention. He therefore addressed a letter to the noble Lord, which, with the permission of the House, he would read. It was as follows:—"My Lord, I beg to state to your Lordship, not only for myself, but on behalf of a numerous and influential body of Irish members, that, whilst in deference to your position as a Minister of the Crown, we attended the meeting in Downing-street, we were not prepared to pledge ourselves to adopt any particular tax: we are, however, willing to discuss any proposal for that purpose upon its own merits in the House of Commons; but without hearing the arguments which may be produced in the discussion of such a question, we could not put ourselves in the position of answering for our constituents, and therefore we beg to abstain from offering any advice to Government on the course they may think proper to pursue.—I am, &c." In answer to that letter he received a note to the following effect:—"I should have waited to hear your Lordship, but it did not appear to be the wish of the members present that I should do so, and I thought it best to retire; otherwise, I must have heard other members who did not belong to that numerous and influential body to which your Lordship alludes, and I must have assisted at a debate instead of receiving a decision." he had thought it his duty to refer to those letters, and he would now leave the matter in the hands of the House exactly as he had stated it. He would only make one other remark with reference to the numerous and influential body which the noble Lord had alluded to in his letter. He held in his hand the names of the gentlemen who constituted it, and, if the noble Lord chose to see them, he would find that they were both numerous and influential. In conclusion, he had to state that the whole body of Irish Members had come to the resolution, in conformity with the letter which he had the honour to address to the noble Lord. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL rose and said, as the noble Lord had thought it necessary to make that statement, he might be allowed to make a few observations in reply. He begged to state that, after having explained what the views of the Government were, he intimated that he thought it would be better if the gentlemen then present should take some further time to consider their decision, and expressed a hope that they would favour him with a reply in the course of this morning. The noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh), as he understood, then began to state that he was prepared then to say what the opinion of the meeting was.

Lord CASTLEREAGH: No, not the meeting.

Lord J. RUSSELL: Then, said that he was prepared to state the opinion of several persons. He (Lord J. Russell) was ready to receive the answer—he stopped to hear it, upon which several gentlemen called out "No, no." He thought that if he received the answer of the noble Lord, he should not be receiving the answer of the meeting, and that he should be involved in a debate with respect to what the intention of the meeting was. He, therefore, adopted his original intention, and retired into the next room and expressed his willingness to come back again and make any other explanation that might be required of him. He could assure the noble Lord that he was very sorry that any misunderstanding should have arisen, but he begged to say that he wished to cast no disparagement upon any one, and was ready to make any apology which might be considered necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI—I think it highly unconstitutional to call a meeting in the way in which the noble Lord has called one; and I am surprised that a Minister who is so well known for his knowledge of the constitution should have recourse to such meetings. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the hon. member was out of order.

The SPEAKER said he had allowed the noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) to proceed with his statements, although he was out of order, seeing that it was the general opinion of the House that he should do so; but the House would now see the inconvenience of the discussion proceeding further, and he trusted that he would now be supported in enforcing the rule of the House. (Hear.)

Mr. DISRAELI said—I rose to move the adjournment of the House, and I concluded that I was in order. I shall, however, take the first opportunity of bringing forward this subject again, and then a Minister of the Crown will not have it in his power to say that I had prepared my observations. (Laughter and cheers.)

## NAVIGATION BILL.

The report on this bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

## RATE IN AID.—(ADVANCE OF MONEY.)

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House went into committee of the whole House on the question of the relief of the distressed unions in Ireland, when

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed that a sum of £100,000 be advanced from the Consolidated Fund on the security of the Rate in Aid, for the relief of those unions. The advance would be conditional on the passing of the Rate in Aid; the sum required for immediate use would be but £6000.

Mr. HERBERT moved, as an amendment, that the security should be, not a Rate in Aid, but an Income and Property Tax, levied in Ireland.

After a lengthened discussion, Colonel DENNIS moved the adjournment of the debate, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 207 to 66.

Mr. SADLER then moved that the Chairman report progress, which was agreed to, the Chairman obtaining leave to sit again on next day (Friday).

The House shortly afterwards rose, at one o'clock.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—RESIGNATION OF MR. HUDSON.

A special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Derby station on Thursday, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a committee to inquire into the affairs of the company; Mr. James Ellis, the Deputy-Chairman, presiding, in the absence of Mr. Hudson, M.P.

Mr. Bell, the Secretary of the company, having read the requisition and advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman read the following letter from Mr. Hudson:—

York, 17th April, 1849.

To the Directors of the Midland Railway Company.

GENTLEMEN,—The approaching meeting of the shareholders renders it necessary for me to address you on the subject of the office which I have the honour to hold, as Chairman of your Company. Forming parts of one great line of communication, the Midland, the York and North Midland, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Companies have hitherto had one common interest to promote; and, in watching over the development of them, it has always been to me a pleasing reflection that I was contributing to the prosperity of each of the other companies. It was this which enabled me to discharge the duties of Chairman confided to me by the shareholders of these different lines; and it is because I am apprehensive that circumstances have now arisen which may render it impracticable for any one person to preside over all these companies, that I feel it requisite to make the present communication.

It must have been obvious to every one that the Great Northern Railway, when opened, must of necessity materially affect the existing line of railway in the districts through which it passes. To the formation of that railway I gave my strenuous and most uncompromising opposition. I believed its formation to be unnecessary, and I felt that the benefits to be derived from it were not sufficient to justify an expenditure of the immense capital requisite for its construction. It pleased the Legislature to view the question otherwise, and the consequence is, that this line will very shortly be brought into active operation. The existence of that company cannot now be disregarded; and it may be that the interests of these different railways may not be found to be identical. Therefore it is, that, after due deliberation, I have thought it might be more satisfactory to the shareholders of the Midland Company that I should resign the office of their Chairman. I could not consent to hold the office without devoting every energy that I possess to the furtherance of their interests regardless of that of any other company; neither could I consent to preside over the other two companies without being prepared to exert myself for the promotion of the interests of their property, irrespective of the consequences which might result to any other company from the policy which they might decide on pursuing.

Under these circumstances I feel that I best perform my duty to the shareholders by tendering my resignation of the office of chairman. It is impossible for me to do this without expressing the deep sense which I entertain of the generous confidence which has been reposed in me by my brother shareholders, and the high satisfaction which I have derived from the cordiality which has prevailed among the directors with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated, and of the unanimity which has characterised all our proceedings. This it is which has enabled the capabilities of your line to be brought into full activity.

I take my leave of you, gratefully acknowledging your past kindness, and anxiously desirous for the continued prosperity of the undertaking with which I have been identified.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

Geo. Hudson.

The Chairman said that the letter of Mr. Hudson only spoke of resigning the chairmanship of the Direction, but the directors took it as meaning to resign his seat at the Board, and accepted it accordingly. At the last meeting of the company a proposition had been made to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the company, which was opposed by the directors, and overruled by the shareholders. A few days afterwards, at a meeting of the York and North Midland Company, held at York, Mr. Hudson stated that arrangements had been entered into with the Great Northern Company; and the directors of the Midland at once saw the necessity of an opportunity being given to the shareholders to inquire into the affairs of the company. In the meantime, he (Mr. Ellis) made inquiries of Mr. Denison, the chairman of the Great Northern Company, and Mr. Hudson, and was assured that the only arrangement entered into was for the purpose of saving an outlay of capital by the Great Northern Company on the line beyond Doncaster, the line becoming connected with the York and North Midland at Burton Salmon. (Hear.) The chairman then proceeded to deprecate the policy of entering into warfare with any other company, and expressed the wish of the directors to enter into amicable arrangements with the Great Northern and other lines, though he could not conceal from himself the fact that the Great Northern line would tend to injure the Midland. At the same time that they were willing to enter into such arrangements, he would not hesitate to say that he believed the London and North-Western Company to be the natural ally of the Midland. (Cheers.) Knowing the anxiety the shareholders must feel relative to the position of their company, the directors, immediately after the meeting held at York on the 20th February, resolved on calling a meeting of the shareholders, but deferred the period for its being held until they could receive the report of a committee appointed in another place. (Hear.) In the meantime, the directors received a requisition from some of the Liverpool shareholders on the subject, which caused the meeting to be held some ten days earlier than it would otherwise have been. The directors were anxious that the fullest inquiry should be made into the affairs of the company, but he (the chairman) hoped that nothing would be said to excite acrimonious feelings in the minds of any one until the report of the committee was made. He was satisfied that the time had arrived when an inquiry must take place into the affairs of all, or of almost all, railway companies, in order that the real value of the property might be ascertained. No charges had been made against the directors, and therefore he would not enter into a statement of the affairs of the company until the committee which it was proposed to appoint should make their report, when he had no doubt that the directors would be able to defend any of their acts, if necessary. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wylie, of Liverpool, in an extremely moderate speech, deprecating the prejudging the question of the affairs of the company, proposed the appointment of the following gentlemen as a committee to inquire into those affairs:—Charles Arkwright, Esq., Dunstall, Staffordshire; Wm. McCrackan, Liverpool; Wm. Smith, Esq., of Sheffield; Jno. Cartwright, of Loughborough, Esq.; William Watson, Esq., of Ayr, Esq.; John Stirling, of Huddersfield, Esq.; and Jno. Mercer, junior, of Bristol, Esq.; with full power to call for all necessary books and documents. The committee had been formed with a view of fairly representing the shareholders in the various districts; and an interview having been had with the directors on the subject, he was happy to say that they also approved of the gentlemen named.

Mr. Elias Mozley seconded the motion, and, in doing so, strongly urged the shareholders not to part with their property at the present depressed prices, as he believed inquiry would only tend to prove its value.

After a short, uninteresting conversation, the committee was appointed; and thanks given to the Liverpool Committee, and Mr. Ellis, the chairman of the day. The meeting then adjourned till the 31st of May, to receive the report of the committee.

The meeting was very densely crowded, not less than 1000 or 1200 shareholders being present.

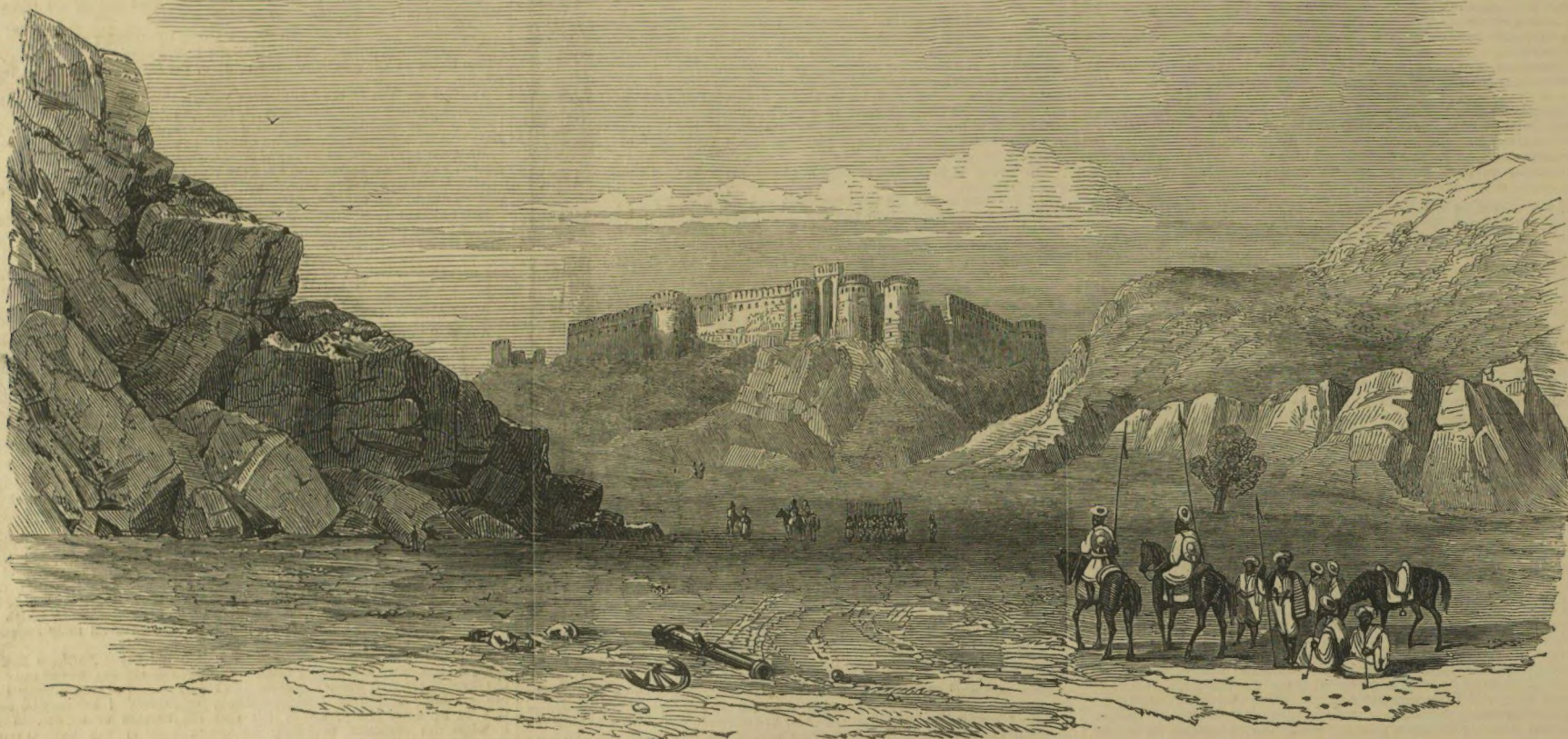
RATING OF RAILWAYS.—A petition has been got up in Liverpool to the House of Lords, praying that railways be more equitably assessed in regard to poor-laws; that a share be taken in the government of parishes through which railways pass; and that they be allowed to appeal to a high court against the decisions of the local magistrates. The petition has been already numerously signed.

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES AT EXETER.—Harrap, who was convicted at the late assizes for Exeter of having purloined valuables passing through the Exeter post-office, has made a confession, exonerating the young man (Hyett) who was dismissed from the post-office some time since on suspicion of having abstracted a letter containing sixty £5 notes. It appears, from Harrap's statement, that he himself abstracted the letter, cashed twelve of the notes, and burnt the remaining forty-eight. "It is to be hoped," says a correspondent, "that justice, though tardy, as it must be, will be done to the young man Hyett, so long suffering under such a suspicion—a suspicion which, unfortunately, resulted in the suicide of a father, and which caused deep grief in a respectable family."

FOREIGN ARMS FOR CALIFORNIA.—A quantity of arms, of different descriptions, were recently imported into one of the ports on the coast, for the ostensible and expressed purpose of being exported to California; but, as arms of foreign manufacture of every description are prohibited from being imported into this country, they were not allowed admission for exportation to California as required, but were permitted, as the only privilege that could be granted, to be reshipped to the foreign port from which the importation of them had taken place.



## THE FORT OF RHOTAS, IN THE PUNJAB.



PART OF THE FORT OF RHOTAS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

## THE WAR IN INDIA.

By reference to the intelligence just received by the Overland Mail, it will be seen that Rhotas promises to be a point of considerable interest in the campaign of the British troops in the Punjab. From the *Bombay Courier*, dated Rhotas, March 3, we learn that, "on the 1st of the month, more troops crossed the main stream, while others moved to the right bank of the Jhelum; and, on the 2nd, marched to Rhotas, which is a very large, picturesque-looking place, and might have been strong before the day of gunpowder, but with artillery opposed to it could not resist two hours, being built of brick, and commanded by several hills near it. The road from the fort to Rhotas lies through a very finely cultivated country and pretty scenery, but nothing that could have stopped the advance of our army."

In Thornton's excellent "Gazetteer," Rhotas is described as an extensive fort, six miles west of the right or western bank of the river Jhelum. The interior is two miles and a half long, and is of an oblong, narrow form, having its two sides and eastern end resting upon the edge of ravines, which divide it from a table-land of elevation equal to that of the hill on which the fort stands. The western face of the plateau is washed by the small river Gham, running at its base. Its works consist of massive walls, thirty feet thick, cemented with mortar, and strengthened with bastions, all crenated throughout, and provided with a double row of loopholes. Connected with the fortress is an immense well, lined with masonry, and having passages down to the water, so numerous that from fifty to a hundred persons may draw water at once.

The present fortress (continues Mr. Thornton) was built about the year 1540, by Sheher Shah, the Patan Emperor of Dehly, who had driven Humaloon into exile, and he is said to have expended a million and a half in its construction. When Humaloon returned, at the head of an army, to reclaim his empire, the

ortress was given up to him without resistance. He demolished the palace raised within the fort by his rival and enemy, but found the massive defences too strong for the limited time and means which he could allow for their destruction. The fortress is at present in a ruinous state; and in one place a huge mass of the wall has tumbled down the precipice, and rendered the interior accessible. It is considered by military men indefensible against modern modes of attack.

The upper of the two accompanying Engravings is from a sketch just received from a Correspondent in India. The companion illustration is from a sketch from the portfolio of Mr. Vigne, the traveller.

## THE BATTLE OF GOOJERAT.

We extract the following details of this engagement from a private letter of John Dunlop, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, H.M. 32nd Regiment; whose sketches from Moultan appeared in our Number for March 10:—

CAMP, GOOJERAT, 27th Feb., 1849.

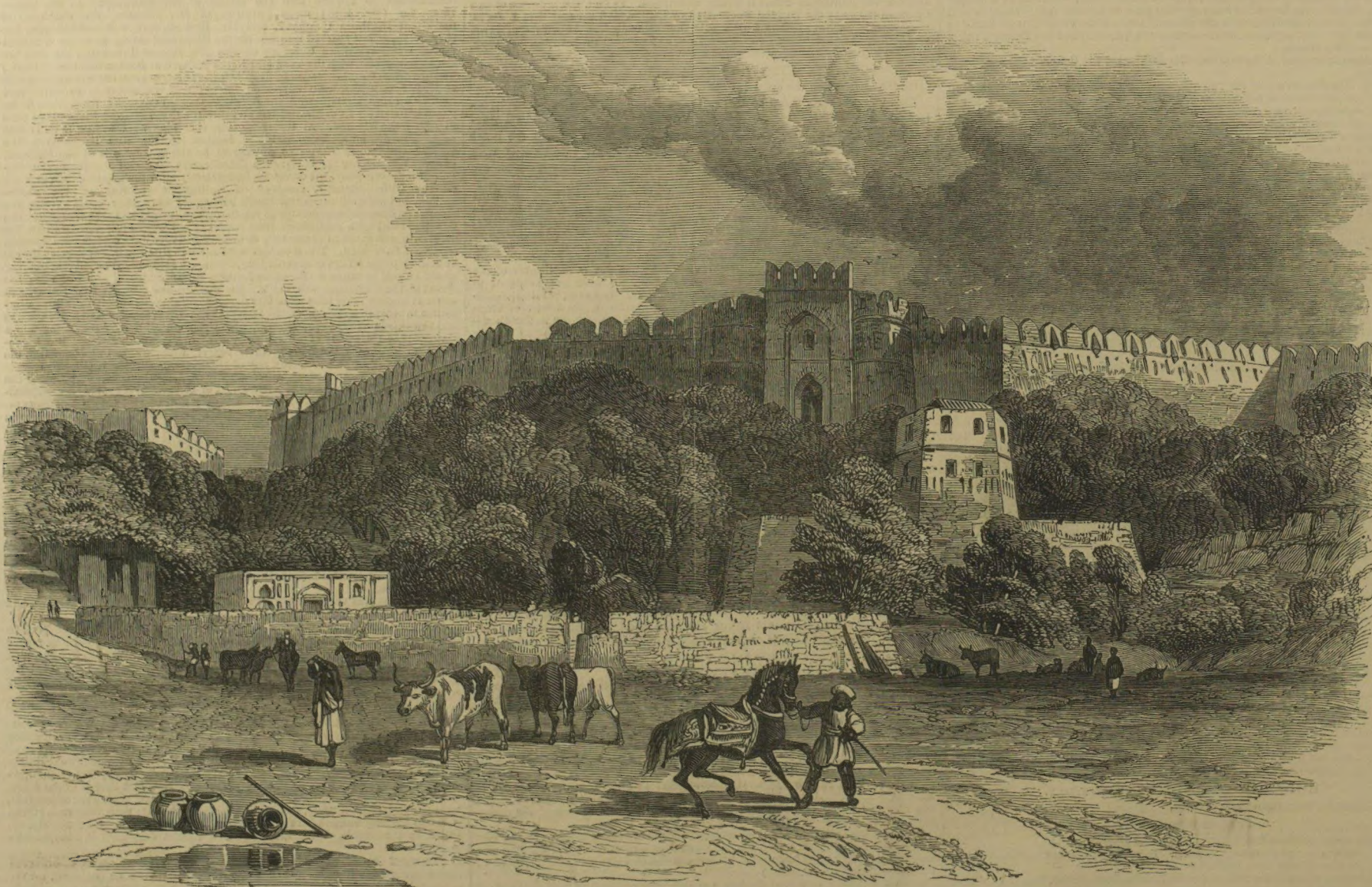
The Sikhs had proved themselves such formidable foes, that a hard and bloody fight was looked for; now we have to record a great and satisfactory victory gained on the field of Goojerat (where we are now encamped), with a comparatively small loss on our part, the enemy cut up, most of their guns captured, and we trust the campaign nearly over. I shall now give you a short account of our participation in the affair. When we arrived from Moultan at Ramnuggur, two days' march from Lord Gough's camp, we heard that the Sikh army had changed their position—their strong and well-defended position—and it was supposed they had crossed the Jhelum. Luckily for us, this was not the case: they had merely moved eastward towards Goojerat, and out of the broken, jungly country around Chillianwalla, puffed up in their pride to the belief that

they could meet us in a fair pitched battle in the open country. Encamped around the city of Goojerat, they awaited us.

On the 19th of February we forded the river Chenab without any accident, bivouacked on the right bank during a cold, wet night, and joined Lord Gough's camp on the 20th. The old white-headed commander rode down our lines, and told us that an attack on the enemy was to be made on the morrow. After spending two hours in preparation, we marched in order of battle towards Goojerat, the 32d being nearly on the extreme right of the line. At five p.m. we halted, in the same order, pitched our tents, and arranged our affairs, the tall towers of Goojerat being now seen about three miles in front of us. We had but a grave dinner party that evening; it was hardly to be expected that we should all meet again—we hoped the best.

At daybreak I was made aware by my bearer that things were being put in preparation; and, as it was my turn to go out with the regiment, I got all my surgical apparatus in order, and with the bandsmen, as if my body-guard, followed my regiment. Onward we moved, through a beautiful, richly-cultivated country, covered with short green crops and groups of picturesque trees; a clear blue sky above; a cool, refreshing wind playing around; the regular masses of infantry moving on in the greatest order, diversified by the blue-coated artillerymen and the picturesque troops of cavalry which protected our flanks; the whole scene being closed by the magnificent Himalayas, capped with snow, towering in the distance. Not a sound reached us, save the heavy tread of the soldiers; and nothing did we see to tell of the neighbourhood of the Sikhs. An occasional halt took place, then onward still we moved.

At length a clear white vapour, shooting up from behind a distant grove, followed by the sullen sound of a gun, told us that our work was about to begin. Flash after flash succeeded in quick succession as the Sikhs opened their fire from their extended line, but the balls fell short. Still onward we went, now sitting down for a brief space to rest on the green grass, or to drink a cooling draught from a well as we passed. At last we halted, and the heavy artillery



RUINS OF THE FORT OF RHOTAS, ON THE GREAT ROAD FROM ATTOK TO LAHORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.



moved to the front, and in a short time our fire began to open. The horse artillery galloped through our opened lines, cheering as they went, and taking up their advanced position, began to ply their guns. For miles on our left the clouds of smoke, the flashes from the guns, and the incessant roar of artillery, made the scene one of great excitement. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and little damage was received; the balls generally fell short, a few went over our heads, and some rolled in among the troops harmlessly. For nearly three hours the cannonading continued, when one by one the enemies guns ceased to fire. Then the order was given for the infantry to advance, and the roll of musquetry began: rattle, rattle, rattle, with an occasional boom from a large gun, was all that was heard. I followed with my "dhoolies" for carrying the sick, and picking up the wounded as we advanced, and sending them to the rear. On still our troops went, cheering and firing, and firing and cheering, and driving the enemy's regular infantry right before them. At this time I fell in with —, who had joined his regiment again, having quite recovered from his slight wound. He was covered with dust and smoke. We shook each other by the hand, and went our different ways. At length, we halted; and the enemy being in full flight, on dashed the cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, cutting up mercilessly the flying foe. For fifteen miles they chased the Sikhs. When night came on it was found that we had captured fifty-three pieces of cannon, and that our loss did not exceed 1000 men. Thus ended the battle of Goojerat; satisfactorily proving to the Sikhs, that, in an open and fair field, they are no match for us.

#### THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG.

We have been favoured by a Hamburg artist with the accompanying scene of the arrival of the prisoners of the vessels *Christian VIII.* and *Gefion* in the fortress of Rendsburg. The hostilities were described in our Journal of last week. The locality presents the market-place and town-house.

Rendsburg is a fortified town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, and is situated partly on a heath, partly on an island, at the mouth of the Eyder, at its junction with the Holstein canal. It consists of three parts: the Old Town, built on the above-mentioned island; the New Town, on the Holstein bank of the river; and the crown-work, with the last sluice of the canal, and some warehouses, all on the Schleswig side. It has two churches, an hospital, a house of correction, military academy, &c. It is the residence of the Superintendent-General (a high dignitary of the Lutheran Church); and the military chest of the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Luneburg is in the town.

**RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY.**—The Emperor of Russia, by a recent ukase, has renewed the privilege of the Russian American Company, founded in 1797. This Company, the principal office of which is at Archangel, on the north-western extremity of North America, carries on an immense commerce in furs, skins, and other articles, with all parts of the world. In this renewed charter, the Russian Government has introduced a clause, expressly stipulating that the Company shall establish factories in both the Americas, to meet the wants of the commerce of Russia. It also imposes upon the company the establishment of a line of transatlantic steamers, towards which it is to receive a subvention of 4,000,000 roubles.

#### FALL OF BRESCIA.

The bombardment and sacking of this fine city of Lombardy was detailed in our Journal of last week.

Brescia, the Roman Brixia, is the capital of the province of that name, and is situated in a plain between the river Mella and a naviglio or canal which comes out of the river Chiese, and joins the Oglio; the hills from the north being close to the town. It is nearly square in plan, surrounded by walls, and has a castle on a hill. It is described as a bustling, lively, well-built town, a bishop's see, and the residence of the delegate or governor of the province.

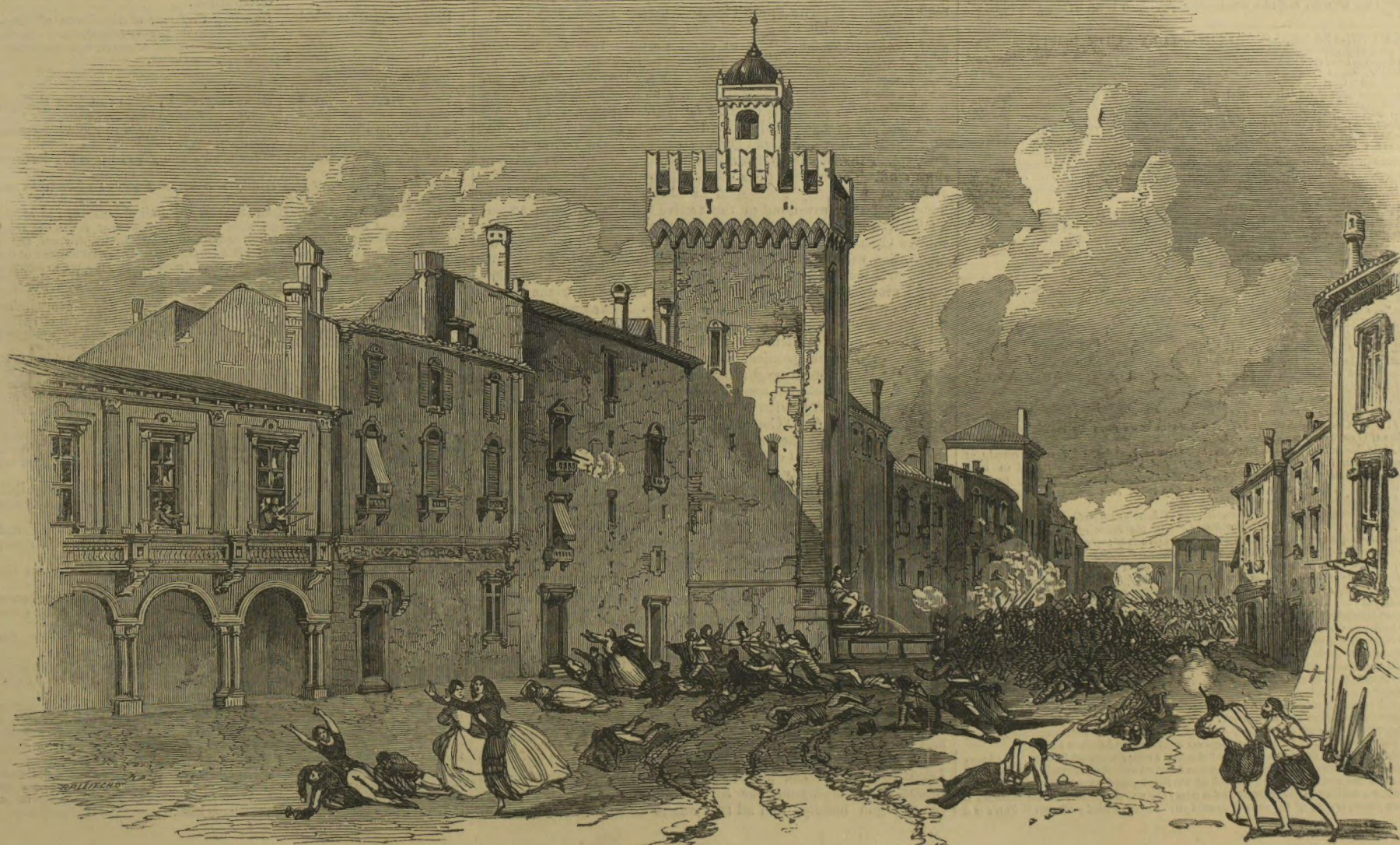
Brescia has many fine churches, with numerous paintings by the great masters, principally of the Venetian school. The rotunda of the old *duomo*, or cathedral, is a structure of the Lombards of the seventh century; and the new cathedral is a splendid building. Some of the churches abound with paintings by native artists, among others by Maretti, whose works alone (Lanzi says) it is worth a journey to Brescia to see. The town, too, has many noble palaces, enriched with works of art; and the public library has 28,000 volumes.

Brescia, next to Rome, has most fountains of any town in Italy. There are 72 public fountains in the street, besides some hundreds of private ones; the water being supplied from the hills in the neighbourhood. There is a handsome theatre, a casino or assembly-room, and a new *camposanto*, or cemetery, in which the tombs are placed in rows one above the other against the walls, after the manner of the ancient *columbaria*.

Of the modern history of the place, it may be sufficient to state that the league of Cambray took it from Venice in 1509, when it passed under the French, from whom having revolted in 1512, it was retaken by storm by Gaston de Foix, who gave it up to all the horrors of pillage and massacre. It was on this occasion that Bayard was severely wounded. Soon after, by the retreat of the French, Venice recovered its possessions, and Brescia among them. From that time it remained under the Republic till 1797, when a party of nobles and citizens, dissatisfied with the Senate, and encouraged and assisted by the French and the Milanese, revolted against Venice. Bonaparte annexed Brescia and Bergamo to the Cisalpine Republic. By the peace of 1814, Brescia, with the rest of Lombardy, passed under the dominion of Austria, against which it has just revolted, and become reduced to almost a heap of ruins. The illustration shows the hot conflict in one of the streets, and gives some idea of the architectural character of the town, which has thus been sacrificed to devastating war.



THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG.—ENTRY OF THE DANISH PRISONERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.



THE CONFLICT AT BRESCIA.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 22.—Second Sunday after Easter. New Moon, 11h. 54m. P.M.  
 MONDAY, 23.—St. George. Joseph Nollekens, sculptor, died, 1823.  
 TUESDAY, 24.—Sun rises 4h. 45m., sets 7h. 10m.  
 WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice Maud born, 1843.  
 THURSDAY, 26.—Sun rises 4h. 45m., sets 7h. 13m.  
 FRIDAY, 27.—Length of day 14h. 33m.  
 SATURDAY, 28.—Colonel Lovelace imprisoned at the Gatehouse, at Westminster, 1642.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 20	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 45	3 5	3 25
4 10	4 35	5 5	6 30	7 40	8 45	9 50
11 20	11 40	12 0	12 20	12 45	1 5	1 25

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, April 26th.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Box-office, Colonnade, Haymarket.

ROYAL MISSISSIPPI PICTURE, Egyptian Hall.—BANKARD'S GREAT PAINTING having returned from Windsor Castle, where it was exhibited by command to her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, is NOW OPEN to the public, at the usual hours, at the Egyptian Hall. Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Free Exhibition of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery, Hyde Park-corner, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—MARIE, the Infant Pianiste and Vocalist, (Sentimental and Comical), Six Years of Age, EVERY DAY, Morning, 3 o'clock; Evening, 7. To appreciate the powers of this highly gifted and interesting little creature, it is only necessary to pay a visit to her boudoir, which is fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort.—Reserved Seats, 2s; Balcony, 1s. Children and Schools, half-price.

HERR STRAUSS (of Vienna) has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he will give a GRAND CONCERT (assisted by his celebrated band), on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square; to commence at Eight o'clock. PROGRAMME.—Part I: Overture to "Euryanthe"; Weber; "Anther Traume"; Strauss; "Der Carnaval von Venedig"; Caprice—Strauss; "Dellie Rosen"; Strauss; "Elegende Blätter"; Grand Pol-pourri.—Strauss; Part II: Overture to "Leonora"; Beethoven; "Douan-Lied"; or Deutsche Lust.—Walzer—Strauss; "Kathinka Polka"—Strauss; "Melodische Tandeleyen für Orchester"—Strauss; "Military Quadrille"—Strauss.—Tickets, 3s each; Reserved Seats, 5s each, to be had of his Publishers, Messrs. COCKS and Co.; of all Musicians; and at the Rooms.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, incorporated by Royal Charter.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until Dusk. Admission, 1s. Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor Mr. Costa.—On MONDAY next, APRIL 23rd, and on FRIDAY, 27th, will be performed MENDELSSOHN'S Overture, "ELIJAH." Principal Vocalists: Misses A and M Williams, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Machin, &c. The Orchestra will consist of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s; Reserved Seats, 5s each; may be had of the principal Music-sellers at the sole Office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross. THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec. A limited number of Extra Area reserved seat Tickets at 10s. 6d. each for the 23rd; also the Tickets for the 27th are now issued.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Fitzball's New Grand EASTER SPECTACLE triumphantly successful.—Powerful Attraction in the Scenes of the Drama.—On MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, the Performance will commence with Fitzball's New Grand Romantic Equestrian Spectacle of the WHITE MAIDEN OF CALIFORNIA; or, the Horse of the Ocean, with New Scenery, &c. To be succeeded by Batty's peerless SCENES of the ARENA, supported by the English and Foreign Equestrian Artists. To conclude with a highly-successful Melodrama, entitled the LONDON CARRIER.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, APRIL 23, FRA DIAVOLO. Fra Diavolo, Mr. Octave; Zerlina, Mdlle. Charton. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, by desire, Boldieu's popular Opera of LA DAME BLANCHE. George, Mr. Octave; Anna, Mdlle. Charton.—Various Novelties are in active preparation.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box-office, and at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ROBERT-HOUDIN'S FAREWELL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROBERT-HOUDIN'S FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, and positively his last Performances in this country, will take place in the following order:—Saturday Evening, April 21; Tuesday Evening, April 24; Thursday Evening, April 26. Doors open each Evening at Eight o'clock.—A Day Performance, on Friday Morning, April 27; commencing at Half-past Two o'clock; and Saturday Evening, April 28, being positively his last Performance in this country.—Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s. Amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.—Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Collection of MODELS of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS has been greatly increased by additions deposited by the Royal Agricultural Society and other scientific parties. The use of these Models, as well as all others in the Institution, is explained from day to day. Lectures by Dr. Bachoffner, on the Ventilation of Mines, &c., by means of a Jet of Steam, daily, at Two o'clock, and on alternate Evenings. Lecture on hemistry, daily at Half-past Three, and on alternate Evenings. The Microscope. The New Dissolving Views include Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from Original Drawings taken on the spot, by J. Skinner Pratt, Esq. New Chromatopes. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c. &c. The Music is under the direction of Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLORS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society will open on MONDAY next, at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE, PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s; Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, SECRETARY.

ORIGINAL GIGANTIC AMERICAN PANORAMA.—Now Open, Day and Evening, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL (late Miss Linwood's), Leicester-square, Professor RISLEY and SMITH'S stupendous MOVING PANORAMA of the GULF OF MEXICO, FALLS of ST. ANTHONY and the MISSISSIPPI, painted by J. R. Smith, Esq., the celebrated American artist; extending over four miles of canvass, and depicting nearly four thousand miles of American scenery, showing one thousand miles more of the Mississippi than any other moving Panorama in the world. Hours of Exhibition: Morning, half-past Two; Evening, half-past Seven.—Admission: Back Seats, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Stalls, 3s.

EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The TWENTY-SECOND CONCERT, being the LAST but One of the Season, will be held on the Evening of WEDNESDAY Next, APRIL 25, 1849, and will be for the BENEFIT of Mr. WILLY. Vocal Performers—Miss Lumcombe, Miss A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Miss M. Williams, and Miss E. Lyon; Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Allan Irving, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Binge, and Mr. Sims Reeves, who will sing, among other music, for the last time this season, Brann's celebrated song, "The Death of Nelson." Pianists: Miss Ellen Day and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Solo Violin, Mr. WILLY. The programme will commence with a selection from Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio."—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s, may be had of Mr. WILLY, 23, Trigon-tetere, Kensington; of all Musicians; and of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-hall.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. O." Mallon.—The republication is not illegal.  
 "A Constant Reader," Bath.—The "Empress" paragraph is not a hoax.  
 "Amie."—Address "Gore House, Kensington."  
 "S." is thanked, but we have not room for the Illustration.  
 "An Australian."—See Staunton's "Handbook of Chess."  
 "Ignoramus."—Knowles's "Pronouncing English Dictionary."  
 "T. N."—Received.  
 "T. R."—We cannot undertake to recommend railway investments.  
 "Rose."—Lindley's "School Botany."  
 "C. H. B." Cheltenham, is thanked, but we have not room for the Engraving.  
 "A Constant Reader," Liverpool.—See the biography of Richard Savage.  
 "J. R. W." Regent-street, is thanked.  
 "Novitius." Holborn.—See Hamilton's "Interlinear System."  
 "Sphinx."—The National Gallery is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.  
 "S. P. W." of Dublin, has a tradesman's token, struck by John Tottie, a merchant, in Dublin. Of no value.  
 "X. Y. Z."—Crown of William III. is not worth more than its weight as bullion, unless it is as fine as a coin from the die.  
 "Old Maid."—Lady Caroline Barham had issue:—1, John, of Trecon, county of Pembroke, and Stokbridge, Hants, M.P. for Kendal, who married in 1834 Lady Katherine Grimston (now Countess of Clarendon), but died s.p. in 1838.  
 2, William; 3, Charles; 4, Mary, married in 1839, to Gustave Gaggiotti, Esq.; and 5, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Mr. Robins.  
 "J. M." Aberdeen.—The Earl of Burlington is heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Devonshire. The Earl has children. All the Duke of Devonshire's titles, except the Barony of Clifford, would become extinct, if there were no male heir.  
 Genealogist.—The arms borne by Sir John Edensor Heathcote, Kt., were, 1st and 4th, "Erm. three pellets, each charged with a cross or;" 2nd and 3rd, "Arg. a chevron, between three horse-shoes sa." The arms of Sir T. D. Heskest, Bart., of Rufford Hall, county of Lancaster, were, "Arg., an eagle displayed with two heads, ppr."  
 "A Correspondent," inquiring "Who was Andrea de Ferrara?" is informed that his identity, what were his fortunes, and when he flourished, have hitherto defied the research of antiquaries. It is generally believed that Andrea de Ferrara was a Spanish or Italian artificer, brought over by James IV. or V., to instruct the Scots in the manufacture of sword-blades. The best and most genuine "Andrea Ferraras" have a crown marked on the blades. (See "Waverley," note to chapter 21, vol. 2.)  
 "M. D."—The President of the French Republic is not married. His names are Charles-Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte. He was born at Paris, April 20, 1808, the youngest son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, by his wife Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnois, daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first husband.  
 "J. D." Jun.—We can trace no arms belonging to the family of Downey. The bearings of the Downeys are, "Arg. on a bend cotised sa., three annulets of the field. Crest, a Saracen in armour, couped at the thighs, and wreathed about the temples ppr., holding in the dexter hand a gem ring or, stone az.; in the sinister, a lion's head, erased of the second, armed gu. Motto, Timet pudorem. There is a

Scottish family of Downie, which bears for arms, "Az. a fesse engr. between three bears' heads, erased or."

"From the Commencement."—A crest cannot be granted to a person not having arms. There are instances where families, having a coat of armour, but no crest, have obtained one by grant, at an expense, we believe, of about forty guineas. A motto may be assumed at pleasure, without cost of any kind. Apply to any of the Herald's. These officers have no particular local jurisdiction.

"Q."—The vexata questio of the position and claims of the Baronets we cannot enter on. It is too prolific a field of controversy. In our last we merely stated that "the scale of precedence" assigns a higher place to Peers' granddaughters. Strictly speaking, however, we should, ourselves, say, that Baronets' daughters had superior precedence. The M.C. Nash, at Bath, always conceded it. The widow of a Peer, on marrying a Commoner, does, most unquestionably, lose all her legal rights as a Peeress.

"A Vaidr."—The country in the north-west of India, known as the Punjab, derives its name from two Persian words—punj, five, and ab, water, from the five rivers which flow through the territory. Its political limits may be reckoned at 600 miles in length from east to west, and 350 miles in breadth from north to south. See Lieut.-Colonel Steinbach's able work.

"Aupßda."—See a little pamphlet on Gutta Serena, just published.

"Castletown-Roche."—Gretna Green marriages will be rendered illegal by the New Scottish Marriage Law.

DECLINED.—"W. E. N." Poplar; "Modeller;" "C. E. P." Reading; "A Constant Subscriber," Brighton; "X." Nottingham; "G. G. J." "Ryl;" "Mayor of Garratt;" "J. M." Ipswich; "R. S. B."

"J. M. M." Whitehaven.—Par is a word applicable to the fluctuating values of shares, stocks, &c. For instance, if a share in any railway with £100 paid is worth £100 in the market, it is at par. If, on the contrary, it is only worth £99, it is then 1 discount; if worth £101, then it is 1 premium.

"The Lavater."—London bankers do not allow any interest on deposits or current accounts.

"J." Edinburgh.—Sir Charles James Napier was born in Whitehall-place, London, August 10, 1782.

"A." will find a Portrait of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, in Vol. XI. of our Journal; and of Radetzky in the Number for March 31, 1849.

\* \* In our Journal of last week, we stated our belief that Mr. Hudson was born in York. We are informed by a Correspondent at Rotherham that Mr. Hudson was born at a small village near Howsham, about ten miles from York.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1849.

THE India Mail of the 4th of March brought intelligence of the total defeat of Shere Singh, by the combined forces of Lord Gough and General Whish, at Goojerat. Such particulars as the mail conveyed appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 7th of April. The India Mail of the 17th of March, which reached London on Wednesday, brings the details of the victory. They not only confirm in all particulars the hurried statements previously received, but they show the victory to have been far more complete and decisive than could have been anticipated. If the reader will refer to this Journal of the 10th of March, when the news of the disastrous "victory" of Chillianwallah was commented upon, he will see that we did not join with our daily and weekly contemporaries in finding no merit in Lord Gough; but that we hazarded the opinion that, "perhaps, ere that time, his Lordship had taken the sting out of all the disapprobation that had been expressed upon his conduct, and had met and defeated in fair battle the combined forces of Chuttur and Shere Singh." "Such a result," we added, "is far from impossible; and for the sake of it even the gallant Napier might be content to forego an additional laurel." It appears that our anticipation was correct.

"The battle at Goojerat," says a daily contemporary, which in those days had no word of hope to express with regard to the conduct of the brave though somewhat hasty British General, "if it have not entirely retrieved the generalship of Lord Gough, has at least avenged the disasters of Ramnuggur and Chillianwallah. The veteran commander will retire in his glory; and Sir Charles Napier will find on his arrival that he has leisure to introduce his reforms before the army shall again be summoned to the field."

We doubt whether Sir Charles will be required in his military capacity at all, and expect that the victory of Goojerat will end the war of the Punjab. The details brought by the present Mail will be found in our "Summary of Foreign News."

MR. DUFFY—more fortunate than Mitchell, Meagher, Smith O'Brien, and the other heroes of the Irish "rebellion" of 1848, though possibly quite as guilty as they, has managed to escape their fate. Trial by jury is a lottery in some parts of the world, and a farce in others. Mr. Duffy twice tried still remains unconvicted of the high crimes and misdemeanours laid to his charge. The apparently interminable proceedings in his case have become so wearisome on this side of the Channel, that few people care to read the reports. The English interest in the Ballingarry revolution died away with the conviction of Smith O'Brien, and is now only awakened to the subject to express a hope that the Government, having twice failed in securing his conviction, and having no better chance of success if they were to try him fifty times over, will let the matter drop, ere trial by jury be brought into a needless and mischievous disrepute by their failures. Upon the last occasion, the jury very doggedly braved and suffered the legal starvation which is the punishment alike of obstinacy and conscientiousness, rather than agree to a verdict of guilty. They were made of stern stuff. They were not to be coerced by discomfort and famine, and were ultimately discharged as totally unmanageable. It is understood that seven out of the twelve were in favour of an unqualified acquittal, and that the seven were composed of four Roman Catholics and three Protestants. After their discharge, an application was made to admit Mr. Duffy to bail, which, very properly, we think, was granted—considering that Mr. Duffy has been nine months in prison, and that he has lost the whole of his property in consequence of his incarceration. Had not the Ballingarry business rendered the attempted Irish revolution more ridiculous than serious, and had not all danger of further political disturbances in that country died away, the Government might perhaps have been excused if they had pressed the case still further. There is, however, no such pretext for severity. Agitation is at present so entirely defunct and unpopular, that not even O'Connell, were he to rise from the grave, could revive it—much less the puny men who have endeavoured to tread in his path without his cunning to avoid the pit-falls of treason and sedition. The majesty of the law has been amply vindicated by the punishment of Mitchell, Meagher, and Smith O'Brien. That triumvirate of victims is quite sufficient to satisfy all the real necessities of the case; and, while Ireland will rejoice, Great Britain will not be sorry to hear no more of Duffy.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have received a rebuke which has excited considerable surprise, and also very considerable satisfaction, in all circles where the circumstances which led to it are known, and which are sufficiently remarkable to merit a detailed notice. Some short time ago, a Captain Urquhart, of the gallant corps of Royal Marines, was summarily dismissed from the service by their Lordships, without the formality of a court-martial. Their Lordships, in taking this unusual step, passed a censure upon the brother officers of the alleged offender, and also upon the gallant and venerable Colonel Wright, the officer in command.

On Saturday morning last, Sir Francis Baring and the other Lords visited Chatham, and inspected the Marine Barracks, the troops, the store-rooms, the schools, the officers' mess-rooms, the ship-gun battery, and all that was to be seen in the garrison.

The troops were afterwards drawn up on parade, when their Lordships addressed Colonel Wright, the object of their former censure, and expressed to him in the most flattering terms their entire approval of everything under his orders and directions. Every department, they said, was alike admirable, and evinced the perfection of the system. Colonel Wright, in the face of the whole division, returned the following spirited, eloquent, and unexpected reply:—

Sir Francis and my Lords, I cannot receive as I could wish the high compliment which you have just paid me; for it is impossible for me to forget the harsh, the severe, and, I will add, the undeserved and unjust public censure which the Board had read to me by your Secretary, Mr. Ward, and the whole of the officers under my command, not more than a month ago. I was then told in your Lordship's minutes that I had countenanced insubordination, and that I had permitted disgraceful acts, highly discreditable to the division, to be carried on by the officers under my command. My fidelity and that of the division was even called in question, and I was reprimanded for all this in the presence of all the officers, some of whom, the greater number, had not been six months in the service. I was told, in fact, by your Lordships in pretty plain terms that I was not fit to command, and I now tell your Lordships that I am not ambitious under such circumstances of remaining in my present situation, for I feel that I cannot serve with honour or credit to myself any longer, and I therefore request to be superseded. I had hoped, after a period of 55 years' service, never having been found fault with before, that I should have retired with an unsullied professional reputation. That hope has been denied me, for your Lordships' censure, to which I have alluded, and which has wounded me too deeply ever to be forgotten, has cast a stain upon my military character that no subsequent compliments, such as those I have just received, can wipe away; that censure was as undeserved by the officers as it was unmerited by me. I again request to be superseded in my command.

Their Lordships, to use the words of the report, were quite taken aback at this speech, and retired from the parade without uttering a syllable, but with looks expressive of humiliation. A private conference afterwards took place between their Lordships and the Deputy Adjutant-General of the corps, and also between the latter and Col. Wright. It is generally understood the result will be, that their Lordships will either withdraw entirely, or explain away the offensive minute which called forth this display of feeling. Colonel Wright is much beloved both by the officers and men. Their Lordships will, probably, be chary in future of condemning the conduct of officers without proper investigation.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the elder Royal children, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, inspected the great Panorama of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in St. George's Hall. Mr. Banvard was in attendance.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Monday evening her Serene Highness the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. The Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and the Marquis of Abercorn.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at 7 o'clock, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary; and Colonel F. H. Seymour, Esquerry in Waiting. His Royal Highness and suite left in a carriage and four, preceded by outriders, proceeding through Uxbridge to the Watford station of the North-western Railway, and thence by a special train to Rugby and Lincoln.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO TOWN.

On Wednesday afternoon the Queen left Windsor Castle at four o'clock for town. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louisa, and was attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Matilda Paget, Lord Byron, Major-General Bowles, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel Buckley. The august party arrived at Buckingham Palace at five o'clock. Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock at night, from the opening of the Great Grimsby Docks.

ALMACK'S.—We have already announced that the first of these fashionable *réunions* is fixed to take place on Thursday, the 26th instant, the evening of her Majesty's Drawingroom. We understand that the applications already made for vouchers have been far more numerous than on any previous similar occasion, and a very brilliant opening night is confidently anticipated. Overtures are now pending with Herr Strauss, which, it is expected, will terminate in the engagement of that celebrated maestro's orchestra for the series of balls.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The Count and Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and their young children, left Claremont, on Saturday last, for St. Leonard's, the Countess having been recommended to repair to that favourite marine resort for the benefit of her health. We understand, the illustrious Count and Countess intend to sojourn there about six weeks. A limited suite attended the Royal exiles.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Professor Thomas Starkie, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, expired at his rooms in Downing College on Sunday evening last. By his death, the Downing Professor of Laws, the University Counsel, and the Judgeship of the Clerkenwell Small Debts Court, are vacant.

OXFORD.

Senior Proctor.—The Rev. H. T. May, M.A., Fellow of New College. Junior Proctor.—The Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College.

The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology intends to begin his course of lectures of the present term on Monday, the 30th of April.

The Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History will begin his lectures on Tuesday, May 1st.

The Regius Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Monday, 14th of May.

Mr. T. Collett Sanders, B.A., Scholar of Balliol College, and M. A. Grant, B.A., of the same college, were elected Probationary Fellows of Oriel College, on the open foundation; and, at the same time, Messrs. J. Earle, B.A.; W. S. Sellar, B.A.; and J. J. Hooper, B.A., were admitted Actual Fellows of the same society. Mr. W. H. Jones, Commor of Jesus College, has been elected a scholar of that society on the Anglesia foundation.

NEITHER POPPLETON.—A very chaste and elegant silver communion service—flagon, chalice, and pater—has been presented to the church of Nether Poppleton, by John Outwaite, Esq., M.D., late of Bradford, with an inscription on the back of the pater, stating that it was given in memory of his sister.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Easter eve, a deputation from the inhabitants of Poterne, Marston, and Warton, waited upon the Rev. G. Edmonstone, at the vicarage-house, and presented him with an elegant silver gilt inkstand and snuff-box, "in humble and grateful testimony of his many acts of enlarged and enlightened liberality, and of the unvaried kindness and benevolence which, during a residence of forty-two years, have endeared him to the parishioners." The reverend gentleman, about twelve years since, resigned the vicarage, in order that the bishop might confer it upon his curate. Although he is now between eighty and ninety years of age, he occasionally takes part in the duty at the church.

The inhabitants of Islip, near Thrapstone, have presented the Rev. E. Thompson, M.A., their curate, with a handsome silk gown, and a private sacramental service, in testimony of their esteem.

The inhabitants of Burythorpe have presented the Rev. W. Pound with a silver inkstand, in acknowledgment of his indefatigable labours among them for ten years.

Sir John Dodson, the Queen's Advocate, it is said, will receive the appointment of Vicar-General, vacant by the death of Dr. Burnaby.

NEW CHURCH AT WEDNESBURY.—Samuel Addison, Esq., banker, of Wednesbury, has contributed the sum of £700 for the completion of the tower and spire of St. John's Church in that place.

TORQUAY.—The Bishop of Exeter consecrated, on the 12th inst., the church of the new parish of Upton, taken out of the parish of Tormaham.

BISHOP OF RIPON.—The Bishop of Ripon is about to hold a series of meetings throughout his diocese in behalf of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society and Board of Education.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of this venerable structure has been going on since the subscription for that purpose in 1846. The stone rood screen has been completely restored. The choir arch has been partially opened, and the large platform before the screen, and the passage into the choir, has been paved with encaustic tiles.

WORKSOP, NOTTS.—The old abbey church—one of the finest Saxo-Norman edifices in the kingdom—has been wholly restored in its internal arrangements. The interesting ruins of the other part will most probably be restored in equally good taste with the church itself.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## GREAT SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERIES.

A public testimonial, in the shape of a grand entertainment, was given on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, to Mr. Charles Enderby, F.R.S., by the merchants and citizens of London, the occasion being the departure of that enterprising gentleman to his newly-founded colony at the Auckland Islands. In explanation, it should be mentioned that Mr. Enderby has secured a grant of the Auckland Islands—a position in the South Pacific preferable to all others for the prosecution of the object in question—in which he and his two brothers alone were interested. This grant they have ceded to the Southern Whale Fishery Company, allowing the company a site for the business of the fishery free of charge, and making no other reservation regarding the remainder of the land, than that they shall share, in equal proportions with the company, any net profits which may be derived from the sale or lease of the land, after a suitable and sufficient site for the whaling station shall be selected. (Two Views of the Auckland Islands, with descriptive details, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 339.)

The chair, on Wednesday evening, was taken by Admiral Dundas, M.P., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, supported by Mr. Labouchere, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, Lord Colchester, Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., the Hon. F. Scott, M.P., Sir W. Clay, M.P., &c.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Enderby, in responding to the toast of his health, observed that, according to a paper which he held in his hand (the Whaling Shipping List), there were 596 American whalers in the Southern Pacific Ocean, to 14 British ships. (Hear, hear.) His instructions were, to restore the balance. (Hear.) He had no jealousy or enmity towards the Americans, but he did wish to see British skill and British enterprise assert their own position. As for the Auckland Islands, he must say he should welcome the American whalers, and he wished them success, whilst he should make every endeavour to compete with them.

Mr. Enderby then proposed the health of Mr. Labouchere and of her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Labouchere, in acknowledging the compliment, said it was matter of great gratification to him to be present on an occasion like the present, when all the principal merchants of the City of London were at the table. (Hear, hear.) But more especially did he feel pleasure in the circumstance that he had a warm sympathy with the objects of the enterprise conducted by their worthy guest, Mr. Enderby. (Hear.) The presence of so many of the greatest merchants of London proved the value of the enterprise: it was deeply to be regretted that the fisheries of the deep seas had been resigned by English seamen to the United States. He trusted, however, that it would be found possible to restore the influence which England once possessed in the whale fisheries. (Hear.) He hailed, therefore, with satisfaction the present beginning; and as to the thanks which Mr. Enderby had offered to the Government for their promotion of his views, he could only say that Government had done their duty in so acting. (Hear.)

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**CONDUCT OF MR. D'EYNCOURT, M.P., ON MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.**—At a meeting of the Lambeth Electoral Association, held on Tuesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington Common, to take into consideration the reasons assigned by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, for the absence of his name from the division list upon Mr. Cobden's motion for financial reform, and upon the general business of the Association, the following resolutions were agreed to:—1. "That the reasons assigned by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, in his letter of the 19th of March, for the absence of his name from the division list, upon the important question of financial reform, brought forward by Mr. Cobden on the 26th of February, are deemed by this meeting most unsatisfactory." 2. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, no member of the House of Commons deserves the confidence of the people who fails to record his vote in favour of such a measure as that brought forward by Mr. Cobden; and that Mr. D'Eyncourt has, by his conduct on that occasion, forfeited his claim to the support of the electors of this borough." On the general business of the Association the secretary read the report of the committee, in which, after referring to the establishment of the association, they regretted that their operations had been hampered for want of pecuniary support, only about 125 members having been enrolled, and £70 subscribed. This they attributed to the want of a more active canvass. Nevertheless, they had convened various public meetings in favour of liberal measures; and hoped to be able to commence operations in the registration courts next year. If the electors only responded to the call of the committee, the objects of the association might be accomplished by a very small effort from each. The financial statement showed a balance of £6 8s. 6d. now due to the treasurer. The committee earnestly appealed to the meeting for increased support; 200 or 300 subscribers of 2s. annually would be sufficient to carry out the objects of the association. The report was adopted, and the retiring members of the committee re-appointed.

**CAMDEN-TOWN RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—On Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of the supporters of these schools was held at the Hanover-square Rooms; Lord Ashley in the chair. The report of the committee stated that since the foundation of these schools, in July, 1848, 170 poor children had been received, and seventy or eighty more had applied for admission, but had been refused from the want of proper accommodation. The progress made by the children was in the highest degree satisfactory, both as regarded the ordinary subjects of education and the industrial occupations taught to them. From eight to ten adults had been admitted to the schools at their own request; their ages varying from nineteen to thirty-eight. They were all in a most lamentable state of ignorance, but seemed very anxious to improve. An infant school and a Sunday school had been opened in connexion with the original foundation, both with marked success and benefit to the poorer classes of children. The income for the year amounted to £237 11s., of which £166 17s. 7d. was received in donations, and only £61 12s. 6d. from annual subscriptions. The expenditure amounted to the same sum; but there were unfortunately outstanding liabilities to the amount of £74 1s. 2d. This report was received and adopted, and several gentlemen then addressed the meeting in support of resolutions urging the claims of Ragged Schools to the support of the public, and pledging the meeting to do all in their power to promote them. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting, which was rather numerously attended, separated. Specimens of the articles manufactured by the industrial classes in these schools were exhibited to the meeting.

**DEFALCATIONS OF THE LATE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CALCUTTA.**—A meeting of gentlemen representing the interests of parties injured by the defalcations of the late Registrar-General in Calcutta, Sir T. Turton, was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of determining upon the best means to be adopted for obtaining compensation for their losses. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Alexander, who briefly detailed the incidents connected with the defalcation of the late Registrar-General, and expressed his opinion that compensation could only be expected through the intervention of an Act of the Imperial Parliament. He added, as a parallel case, the act of the 2d of William IV., cap. 75, which was passed awarding compensation to the sufferers from the defalcation of Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, who was Registrar-General of the Court of Judicature in Madras, in 1817. The Judges in Calcutta had, in the present case, ordered commissioners to prepare a report on the defalcations of the late Registrar, which report had, as it was understood, been received in London, but had not yet been made public, and he recommended that, in the first place, and as a preliminary step, some member of the House of Commons should be requested to move for a return of that report, and upon that being obtained, it might be followed up by a bill similar to that to which he had referred. After some discussion, a committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Fry, and Mr. Shuttleworth, was appointed to wait upon certain members of Parliament for the purpose of soliciting their co-operation in carrying out this view of the meeting.

**MASTER MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday night the fourteenth annual meeting of the committee and members of the Master Mariners' Benevolent Society was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, to receive the report of the committee, and for the election of officers for the year ensuing. From the report it appeared that the balance in hand was £7947 6s. 4d., and the expenditure £1808 18s. 9d., leaving the total funds in hand, up to the 31st of March, 1849, £6138 7s. 7d., of which £5390 18s. 5d. is invested in the National Debt Office, and £747 9s. 2d. in the hands of the treasurer; there being due from 123 members £174 9s. That notwithstanding the almost unprecedented number of casualties at sea during the last twelve months, the state of the funds was highly satisfactory. That since the first establishment of the society up to the present time there had been paid to the representatives of deceased members £7600; to shipwrecked mariners £5030; and to members for partial losses £1027 3s. 9d., making a total of £13,657 3s. 9d. The committee, however, regret that there had not been a greater accession of new members than 14 during the past year; the number of subscribing members being 959, the highest registered number of masters being 1555; out of this number 596 names are erased by death and other causes from the muster-roll. Some of the gentlemen present took occasion to notice the apathy of the master mariners. The society was established for their express benefit; and although there were hundreds in the port of London, none of them would attend: it was too bad to expect those who had no interest in the society to attend the monthly and annual meetings, and the masters to absent themselves: and it was suggested that unless the masters made it a point to attend that the committee should dissolve themselves, and thus force the master mariners to attend to their own interests. The committee was re-elected, and a new secretary appointed.

**HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION.**—On Tuesday, the annual general meeting of this Association was held at the house of the Statistical Society, St. James's-square; the Hon. F. Byng in the chair. Amongst the individuals present were Messrs. Mackinnon, M.P., P. H. Holland, of Manchester, R. B. Grantham, J. W. Tottle, Doctors Gavin, Oliver, Aldis, &c. The Chairman observed that while the metropolis, and Ireland, and Scotland remained unbenefited by sanitary measures, it should be held, not only that the Association had not fulfilled its mission, but that the most important portion of its allotted work remained undone. (Hear, hear.) At the same time it was cheering to recollect how much had been achieved with the small amount of means which had been placed at their disposal, and he had no doubt whatever, that, if supported a little longer, the Association would accomplish in their entirety all the objects which it had in view. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Guy read the report of the Association for the past year, which minutely detailed all the steps taken during that period, and embraced a statement of the receipts and expenditure since its commencement in 1845, from which it appeared that the sum of £1555 18s. 5d. had been received, chiefly in subscriptions, of which the sum of £1508 19s. 1d. had been expended; leaving a balance of £46 19s. 4d. on hand. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., begged to state, in reference to Smithfield-market, that he

had the good fortune to get a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject on the previous night. He had experienced much opposition from Alderman Sidney and other gentlemen connected with the city; but he believed that if the call for a division had been persisted in, these gentlemen would have walked out alone, and he should have had the remainder of the House with him. (Hear, hear.) As the Chairman of the Committee, he did not like to pronounce any opinion on the matters which were likely to come before it; but this he would say, that he would keep steadily in view the main object of endeavouring to obtain the most correct information, and the most respectable evidence on the subject. He trusted that if there were any gentlemen present who had it in their power to afford the Committee information, they would send in their names, and give them the benefit of their evidence.—The Chairman said that the step taken by Mr. Mackinnon would undoubtedly produce much good, and he trusted that he would be enabled soon to effect some change in the present system of intramural interments, for he believed his medical friends who were present would say that, in the event of a hot summer, the present state of the grave-yards of the metropolis was likely to produce pestilence. Mr. Mackinnon begged to state that he had privately applied to Lord John Russell, to the chairman of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and to Sir George Grey, and stated that he intended to put a question to them regarding their intentions in the matter; but the answer which he had received was that he would accelerate the object which he had in view by not pressing them then on the subject. A question, however, regarding the intentions of Government, with respect to any interference with burials in towns, was asked of Lord John Russell by Lord Duncan lately, and the answer which he got was, that a bill was in course of preparation for the purpose of preventing interments within the bills of mortality. Lord John Russell, however, had not mentioned any time for the introduction of the measure, and he trusted that some one would take care to force him to be explicit on that important point. Lord Dudley Stuart was chairman of a meeting on the subject lately held at the Crown and Anchor, and he had informed him (Mr. Mackinnon) that it was his intention to put the question in a very few days. (Hear, hear.) The report was adopted, and a numerous committee for the present year was appointed. The proceedings closed with the adoption of resolutions expressive of the imperative necessity of the extension of effective sanitary measures to Scotland and Ireland, and calling upon the friends of the association to come forward with subscriptions.

**THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY DINNER.**—At the seventy-fifth anniversary festival of this institution, which took place, on Wednesday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., presiding, medals were presented to General Millman, for transmission to his son, Captain Bryan Millman, of the 5th Fusiliers, who had by the most intrepid conduct saved the lives of five brother officers; to Mr. Oberon and his son, for the part they had taken in the same transaction; to Mr. Samuel Sims, the captain of the *Waterman* steamboat, No. 12, for saving Mr. Noble and his child, when they were precipitated into the water, by jumping in and rescuing them; to the Hon. W. B. De Blaquiere, of H.M.'s ship *Ganges*, for saving a boy who had fallen from the Waterloo-quay into the water at Aberdeen; to Mr. T. Austin, for saving the life of John Holme, at Lancaster; and to Lieutenant Smith, for saving the life of Mr. West, near Vera Cruz. One of the most interesting presentations was that to Miss Julia Hesketh, for saving the life of Mrs. Fleming, in the Isle of Wight, on the 24th of June, 1848. The medal was presented to the lady through her brother. She herself was, however, in the gallery, and, on rising, was received with deafening and long-continued applause. A medal was also presented to Mr. Wm. Lacey, for saving the life of a man at Rotherhithe; and to Mr. M'Cann, surgeon, of Parliament-street, for restoring to life persons who had been nearly drowned. The donations in the course of the evening amounted to about £600, and the celebration was, on the whole, of a most satisfactory character.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—On Monday evening, the Lord Mayor entertained the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and other members of the Committee of the General Shipowners' Society, together with Lord Robertson, Mr. Henley, M.P., Mr. Waddington, M.P., Mr. Cobbold, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Finnis, Mr. Money Wigram, Mr. Josiah Wilson, Mr. C. Enderby, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. George Lyall, jun., Mr. C. Graham, Captain Halstead, R.N., of Lloyd's, Mr. Brookes, Mr. Carter, &c. The Chairman of Lloyd's was prevented joining the party through indisposition. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a distinguished circle to meet Sir Robert and Lady Peel on Wednesday, the 9th of May.

**THE DEPUTY-CORONERSHIP FOR MIDDLESEX.**—The office of Deputy-Coroner for Middlesex has been temporarily resigned by Mr. G. J. Mills, in consequence of his health requiring a few months' relaxation from his duties, which, owing to the continuance of the recent indisposition of Mr. Wakley, have latterly been especially arduous. The duties of the office will probably be undertaken for the next six months by Mr. H. M. Wakley, a son of the Coroner, at the expiration of which time it is hoped that Mr. Mills' health will be restored.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY.**—The Earl of Rosse, the new President of this learned society, commences a series of four *conversations*, on Saturday (this evening), at Somerset House. The other evenings appointed for these receptions are the 5th and 26th of next month, and the 16th of June.

**FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.**—On Monday forged Bank of England notes which had been taken in business were exhibited in the shop windows of Mr. Heath, Poultry; at a tailor's, in King William-street, London-bridge; and at two other shops in the Commercial-road. So many of these forgeries have lately been passed, that the middle-class and petty tradesmen absolutely refuse to take notes at all.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &c.**—By the Registrar-General's report, for the week ending April 14, we find that the deaths registered in the week were 1066, which shows an excess of 103 on the spring average. Among the causes to which the increase is due, hooping-cough, which was fatal in 69 cases, while the average is only 36—bronchitis and pneumonia, which severally count 79, while the respective averages are 37 and 61, are found to predominate. Under the class of diseases which affect the respiratory organs, exclusive of phthisis, 198 deaths are enumerated, making 67 more than the average. Two persons died of influenza in the week, 9 in the last four weeks. Cholera was fatal to only two persons. The whole number of lives which it has destroyed during a comparatively mild visitation of 30 weeks is 1002. The mortality from scarlatina still helps to swell the return to an undue extent, for it continues to maintain a position a little above the average. With reference to a fatal case of this disease, which occurred in Chester-street, Lambeth, the registrar, Mr. Wheatley, states that it is the second which has occurred in the same house; and that the medical attendant believes that they had their origin in an open sewer, which runs at the back of the premises, and emits a very offensive smell. A boy, a year old, died in the week of "cynanche parotidea maligna." The case is reckoned for convenience among those from scarlatina, that the list of causes of death might not be too much extended by introducing into it diseases which are rarely fatal. The births during the week numbered 1346.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean daily height of the barometer was greatest on Thursday, when it was 29.621; the mean of the week was 29.382. The temperature of the air fell gradually from the beginning of the week till Friday, when it began to rise. The highest daily mean was 47.1 on Sunday; the mean of the week was 41.8.

**THE WEATHER.**—At about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last, the sky became suddenly overcast, and a heavy fall of snow took place. At first it came down in small flakes, with wonderful rapidity, sharp and intensely cold. In about a quarter of an hour the flakes increased in size and intensity, presenting all the appearance of a regular snow storm. The streets and houses were soon covered with snow. Along the Strand, it was rather amusing to see the numerous vehicles in this unlooked-for garb. In the course of the evening the sky cleared up, and the snow ceased, but the weather remained intensely cold. The thermometer went down to 28. The barometer showed no change. In the course of the night there was another heavy fall of snow, accompanied with a drifting, piercing wind; and on Wednesday morning the streets were covered with snow, which, however, quickly disappeared before the sun's rays, which shone brightly. The day continued unseasonably cold, and in the afternoon there was some sleet. On Thursday there was another fall of snow, mingled with sleet, which lasted from an early hour in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## SIR ANDREW AGNEW, BART., OF LOCHNAW.

THE death of Sir Andrew occurred on Thursday, the 12th inst., at his residence, Rutland-square, Edinburgh. The deceased was the representative of a very ancient Scottish family, which held for many generations the office of hereditary Sheriff of Wigtonshire. His father, Andrew Agnew, Esq., a military officer, married the Hon. Martha de Courcy, eldest daughter of John Lord Kingsale, and died in the year of his marriage, leaving a posthumous son, who succeeded his grandfather, the late Sir Stair Agnew, and was the Baronet whose death we record.

Sir Andrew was born March 21, 1793, and married June 11, 1816, Madeleine, daughter of Sir David Carnegie, Bart., by whom he leaves a large family. The eldest son, the present Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., is married to Lady Mary Arabella Louisa Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough.

"The character and labours" (we quote from a northern contemporary) "of the deceased Baronet are so well known, not in this country only, but all over Christendom, that it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon them. He had devoted himself to one great and holy cause, the sabbath. For this only did he live. Whatever faculty he possessed, whatever influence he wielded, whatever office he filled, whatever rank he held, was made subservient to the furtherance of the sacred cause to which he had devoted his life. He was most unwearied in seeking out opportunities of keeping the question before the public eye, and of promoting the national observance of that day, both in his place in Parliament, where he at one time represented his native county, and in the meetings of railway companies. He stood undaunted before opposition which would have dismayed ordinary men. His temper was never ruffled, his exertions were never relaxed; nor did he suffer his hopes ever to flag; and though he had many opponents, not one of them ever ventured to question the purity of his motives, or deny the inflexible integrity and consistency of his character."

## WALTER BENTINCK, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who died at his house, 81, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 68, on the 10th inst., was the chief of the elder branch of the Bentinck family, some of which are still residents in Holland, in which country he was Baron by inheritance, although he never assumed the title in England. Mr. Bentinck married Adelaide, daughter of J. H. Stracey, Esq. (brother of Sir E. Stracey), and has left a daughter and one son, Walter, aged ten years, who succeeds his father as chief of the house.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.**—The election of a member, in the place of Colonel Rolleston, took place at Newark on Tuesday. Little interest was excited. Mr. Mee, the Under-Sheriff, having opened the proceedings, Mr. R. Holden, of Locks-park, came forward, and, after regretting the retirement of Colonel Rolleston, nominated Mr. R. Bromley, jun., as his successor. The nomination was seconded by Mr. H. P. Sherbrook, of Oxtou; and, there being no other candidate, Mr. R. Bromley, jun., was declared duly elected. That gentleman then addressed the constituency, and expressed his intention to exert himself to the utmost of his ability to perform the duties of his new position. He said the present Government were weak, irresolute, and incapable of grappling with the existing difficulties. He charged Mr. Cobden and the Free Traders with attempting to disunite the landowners and tenant farmers, and he was sorry to say in one county they had accomplished their object. He would not enter into the arguments in favour of protection, as they had been so often reiterated. Mr. R. Bromley then spoke in favour of reduction of taxation, and the advantages of the colonies to England, and concluded by returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him. Three cheers having been given for the Queen, the business terminated.

**MONUMENT TO THE LATE GENERAL SIR THOMAS ARBUTHNOT.**—A neat mural tablet was last week erected in St. Philip's Church, Salford, to the memory of the late military commander of these districts. The tablet is of statuary marble, on black ground, in the Grecian order, with circles of stars in the pediment, and flambeaux on each pilaster. It has been executed by Messrs. Patteson, of Manchester. The inscription is as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., who died at Manchester, when in command of the northern and midland districts, on the 26th day of January, 1849, aged 72 years. Requiescat in pace."

**STOWE PARK.**—The work of demolition has again commenced on the extensive and still beautiful domains of Stowe. Hundreds or thousands of trees of all kinds are doomed to the axe, though not, as before, to the auctioneer's hammer. Already the roads and walks are intercepted with prostrate trees in the gardens, of which they have been the pride and glory for generations; and it is painful to witness the havoc made by timber-waggons on the once well-kept lawns and glades. The only trees that have any mercy shown them at present are the oaks, but their doom will come before a month has passed, when the sap having risen, the bark may be torn from their trunks. It will require a series of years to extirpate all the useful timber from the estate, as it can only be cut down when purchasers can be found for it. Another symptom of decline in the good old town of Buckingham, during the past week, has shown itself in dismantling the well-known inn, the Cobham Arms, which has been the scene of political and municipal feasts for about a century, and a posting and coach-office as long. It is now to be converted into a bank, under the auspices of the London and County Banking Company, whose agent will open his commission there as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

**FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.**—The Perth papers mention a dreadful accident which happened on Tuesday week on the farm of Fliskag, in the parish of Rhind, to a man named McDonald, the son of a widow residing at Town's Muir. When leaving the field where he and others had been ploughing, for dinner, he, against the orders of the foreman, tried to mount one of his horses which bore a dangerous character, when the animal instantly set off in full gallop, and one of the chains unfortunately getting twisted around McDonald's right leg, he was dragged at the heels of the maddened beast till the limb was actually torn from the body at the hip joint, and the latter left upon the road, while the former continued to trundle at the horse's heels until it reached the stable door. When his companions reached the poor lad he still lived, but his body presented a shocking spectacle—too shocking indeed to narrate. In ten minutes afterwards, however, death kindly interposed, and terminated his sufferings.

**INCENDIARY FIRE.**—On Sunday morning, a wheat barn, the property of Mr. Stephen Lefever, Marden (Kent), was discovered to be on fire. The engine of the Kent Fire-office was quickly on the spot, but the fire was already nearly extinguished by the prompt and spontaneous exertions of the labourers of the district, who, both men and women, with the utmost zeal came flocking to the spot to render assistance the instant the alarm was given, bringing with them buckets, tubs, handbells, and any utensils they could lay their hands on. A fellow having the appearance of a gipsy has been apprehended on suspicion.

**THEFT OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.**—A robbery of £500, it may be recollected, was effected on the 13th of January last, in the Union Bank, Ingram-street, Glasgow, with such adroitness as effectually to baffle all attempts at discovery at the time. Last week the guilty parties were apprehended and the money recovered. The porter of the bank had been sent to get a bill for £500 cashed in the Clydesdale Bank, and had received five £100 notes in the latter establishment, which he carefully put into a pocket-book, and placed on the counter of the Union Bank for the teller. The book was permitted to lie on the counter for some time, but when the teller took it up there was no money in it. Among the plans adopted for the recovery of the £500, the managers of the Clydesdale Bank called in all their £100 notes. All the notes of that denomination were returned to the directors, except six, so that if any person was found with £100 notes belonging to the Clydesdale Bank, he would be obliged to account for them to the officers of justice. On Monday last a man named Walker, a victualler, residing in Hamilton-street, Greenock, lodged a £100 note of the Clydesdale Bank in the Greenock savings-bank. The manager of the savings bank being also teller in the Greenock branch of the Union Bank, at once gave information of the circumstance to the authorities; but they did not think it right to interfere, because, as six £100 notes remained still unreturned, it could not be determined that the note in question was really stolen. Information having been sent to the police establishment in Glasgow, a different view was taken of the case. Superintendent M'Kay at once procured a warrant, and proceeded to Greenock, where he searched the premises of Walker; but he was unable to discover anything except several tickets bearing the name of a man named Holmes, of Cowcadden, Glasgow, which were seized as likely to throw some light on the matter. He returned, and, without losing a moment's time, took Holmes by surprise, searched his house minutely, and found three £100 notes secured in the premises. Holmes was taken into custody; and Superintendent M'Kay went back again to Greenock, made a closer search of Walker's shop, and in the ceiling discovered another £100 note. This, with the one lodged in the Savings-bank, and the three taken in Holmes's house, made the entire of the money so mysteriously taken from the counting-house of the Union Bank.

## THE STANFIELD HALL MURDERS.

On Monday afternoon the condemned convict Rush was visited by the whole of his family of nine children. They were accompanied by Mr. James Rush, of Wyndham, brother to the convict, and Mr. Somes, the brother of the late Mrs. Rush. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as being most heart-rending, both parent and children giving way to the wildest paroxysms of grief. They spoke little upon family affairs; the convict, with intense earnestness, called upon God to witness his innocence of the foul crimes imputed to him, and with many prayers recommended his children, especially the younger ones, to the protecting care of the Almighty. The interview lasted upwards of two hours, and as it was understood that this was to be the parting visit, its close was most harrowing. Parent and children embraced each other, and gave vent to the loudest lamentations; even the gaolers and others who are accustomed to such scenes were greatly affected. At length the children of the unhappy man left him, and, after indulging for some moments in grief, he fell upon his knees and was engaged for a long time in earnest prayer. A large number of persons congregated on the outside of the Castle walls, to witness the departure of the convict's family.

A cheque for £40 has been given up by Rush to Mr. Pinson, the governor of the castle, under very curious circumstances. It will be recollected that, in the course of the trial, Mr. John Cann, solicitor, and clerk to the magistrates at Wyndham, produced certain papers and books which he found at Potash Farm, on going there after the apprehension of Rush. Amongst these was a pocket-book, which contained certain entries relative to Rush's business, a few memoranda, &c., and a cheque drawn in favour of Rush for £40. Rush asked permission to inspect it: the request was complied with. On the following day Mr. John Cann discovered that the cheque had been abstracted. His suspicions immediately fell upon the prisoner Rush, who, however, strongly denied all knowledge of it. At length, however, when much pressed, and on being told that, in all probability, the Government would give it his family, he said, "Well, Mr. Pinson, if you really think it will be given to my children, perhaps I might be able to tell you something about it. You will find it in the lining of my hat." The hat was immediately produced, and the cheque was found carefully placed under the lining of the crown. During the few moments Rush had possession of the book in court, he managed to abstract the document unseen by any one, although every eye was turned upon him.

The family of the convict have been ejected from Felmingham farms under the notice of ejectment some time since served. They still remain at Potash, but only upon sufferance. There is some talk of pulling down Potash Farm and building another house upon its site, to be called of course by a different name.

**EMILY SANDFORD.**—Subscription lists have been opened at Norwich and Swaffham, for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of Emily Sandford. The subscribers say, "We, the undersigned, participating in the general feeling of commiseration for the unprotected and destitute state in which the unfortunate Emily Sandford has been plunged by the crimes of the convict James Blomfield Rush, have resolved to testify our desire to alleviate her misfortunes by a private pecuniary subscription, intended to be administered to her necessities under proper direction and management. We therefore invite the charitable and humane to contribute to further this intention, by benevolently placing their names to this paper, for any amount they may deem proper." Messrs. Hanbury, Lombard-street, have also kindly consented to receive any donations not less than £1. This list is headed by Lord Leicester, Lord Hastings, and Mr. Buckworth, for £5 each; the subscriptions amount to £210 10s.

**MRS. JERMY AND ELIZA CHESTNEY.**—In some of the papers it has been stated that Mrs. Jermy is entirely deprived of her reason; her medical attendants state that this is not the case. Although Mrs. Jermy has been suffering from much mental excitement, yet those unpleasant symptoms are fast passing away, and there is every reason to hope that, ere long, we shall have the satisfaction of being able to announce her perfect recovery. We need but say, that the wound in the arm has progressed most favourably. Of Eliza Chestney, we are also happy to add, that she has not suffered in any way from being brought to Norwich, and her return to Stanfield; her present condition is considered most satisfactory. The subscription for her already amounts to a considerable sum.







James Duke, read and presented an address to his Royal Highness, in the grand picture gallery; to which the Prince replied.

The Mayor and Aldermen were presented to his Royal Highness, and then retired into one of the ante-rooms.

The interval between the arrival of his Royal Highness and dinner-hour, eight o'clock, was usefully filled up by a reconnoitre around the park and the farm, extending over an area of between six and seven thousand acres; and this was effected by the Prince and suite in an open barouche, and on horseback. In spite of a pelting snow-drift. The visit of his Royal Highness to the kennels, said to be the best in the county, occupied a considerable period. Having completed the tour of the park, the cavalcade, after visiting the splendid mausoleum erected to the memory of the late Lord Yarborough, and the lofty column to the memory of the Pelhams, returned to the mansion to dinner, which was laid out in the most sumptuous style by his Lordship's *artistes* and Messrs. Bathe and Breach of London.

The following is a list of the company invited to meet the Prince—The Earl of Carlisle, the High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln (James Whiting Yorke, Esq.), the Viscount Hawarden, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Sir Montagu and the Lady Georgiana Cholmeley, the Lady Mary Corbet, Mr. Christopher, M.P., and the Lady Christopher, the Lady Adela Capel, Sir Charles and Lady Anderson, Captain the Hon. Dudley Pelham, the Hon. J. Monson, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. J. Parker (M.P. for Sheffield), and the new Secretary for the Admiralty, Mr. E. Heneage, M.P., Mr. G. F. Heneage, and Mr. Chapman (deputy-chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway).

Dinner was served in the banquetting-room, a fine apartment, with a magnificent organ, and several fine old pictures. The table presented a rich display of family plate, conspicuous among which was a centre-piece, consisting of the magnificent testimonial presented to the present Earl of Yarborough, when Lord Worsley, by his constituents, the electors of North Lincolnshire.

The guests invited to the dinner, exclusive of the party staying in the house, were Mr. J. M. Rendel, the engineer-in-chief of the Great Grimsby Docks; Mr. Fowler, engineer-in-chief of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; the Rev. Robert Carr Brackenbury, rector of Brocklesby; and the Mayor of Great Grimsby (Mr. W. H. Daubeny). Lord Worsley, the youthful son of the Earl of Yarborough, joined the party at dinner. Covers were laid for thirty guests.

While the great and titled were thus receiving the splendid hospitalities of Lord Yarborough, his Lordship had not forgotten the claims of the poor. Two oxen were slaughtered for their especial behoof, and an abundant supply of fine home-brewed ale was added to complete the cheer.

#### WEDNESDAY.

This morning the Prince left the Hall on horseback, accompanied by his noble host and several gentlemen of the party, for the purpose of further inspecting the Yarborough estate. His Royal Highness first visited the very superb family man-o'-war, which stands about a mile from the mansion, and is one of the great features of Brocklesby. After inspecting this, the Prince accompanied the noble Earl over several farms occupied by his Lordship's tenantry, to each of whom his Royal Highness was introduced.

At twelve o'clock, the Prince, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, and nearly the whole of the guests staying at the mansion, left the Hall, and, escorted by the tenantry on horseback, proceeded to the Brocklesby station, en route for Great Grimsby. The Prince rode in a landau with his noble host and hostess, and on reaching Brocklesby entered the saloon carriage, which had been brought from New Holland under conduct of Mr. Wright, of the North-Western Railway. The train passed under the triumphal arch thrown over the railway at the entrance of the station precisely at one o'clock.

#### THE DOCK WORKS AT GREAT GRIMSBY.

The corporation of Grimsby was then received by his Royal Highness in the reception room of the station, when the Mayor, Mr. H. Daubeny, Mr. Heneage, M.P. for the borough, Messrs. Bell, Bennet, Brooks, Woods, Nicholson, magistrates, and others, presented an address, to which his Royal Highness read the following reply:—

"I return you my best thanks for the address you have just presented to me, and particularly for your attachment to the Queen, laws, and constitution of this country. It has given me much pleasure to visit this part of the country, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a great work, which promises not only to be the means of increasing the wealth and prosperity of the borough, but may prove of considerable national importance."

The Royal train then proceeded, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, salutes and salvos, to the entrance of the dock works, under two triumphal arches, with the mottoes, "Vincit amor patriæ," "Welcome to Prince Albert," "God save the Queen," "Prosperity to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Great Grimsby Dock." This was the general feature of all the flags and loyal demonstrations at the station and throughout the town. At the entrance to the dock-gates, the steam automaton was unhitched, and a whole army of navigators, in white smock frocks and with blue favours, were harnessed to the Royal convoy, and in this fashion the Prince was escorted to the scene of action, amid strains of martial music, blended with bursts of artillery from the surrounding eminences. The yachts and foreign vessels had their colours strung up to the topmast masts, and literally bristled with human beings. The men of war, under the flag of Admiral Elliott, were the *Lightning*, *Wildfire*, and *Dasher*, with several revenue cutters.

The procession consisted of a train of carriages conveying the Prince, the directors and officers of the Dock Company, the corporation of Great Grimsby, the visitors at Brocklesby, and military band to the docks. Upon their arrival, the Prince's carriage stopped immediately in sight of the vista of masonry; and the procession advanced along the outer line of railway, in sight of the fleet under the command of Admiral Elliott, C.B., and of the dock works.

We have engraved the arch at the entrance to the dock works; and the characteristic scene of the "navies" drawing the Royal carriage.

We may now describe the preparations for the ceremony. Within the docks, nothing but a vast space of enclosed sea shore was at first to be seen, with immense quantities of stone and timber collected for the completion of the works. As, however, we advanced, an immense amphitheatre opened up, the basement of which was considerably below the level of low water-mark, and in the centre of which rested the enormous foundation-stone. Close at hand stood a handsome pavilion, within the well-stored recesses of which Messrs. Bathe and Breach, of the London Tavern, had laid out luncheon for upwards of 1000 people. Around the other parts of the amphitheatre seats had been prepared for spectators.

The Royal procession, on entering the docks, took the outer line of railway, which was ornamented with flags and banners placed at equal distances from each other, and which commanded a view not only of the docks, but also of the Sheerness squadron anchored without. Upon arriving at the amphitheatre the Prince and suite alighted from their carriages; and the procession descending amidst the booming of a Royal salute and the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators,

#### THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE

commenced. Colonel Humphrey, the Secretary of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, took charge of the inscription or depositum plate; Mr. Fowler, of the glass vessel to hold the coins; Mr. Cole, of the purse and coins; Mr. Adam Smith, of the trowel, which was an extremely handsome and elaborate piece of workmanship. The plan of the docks was appropriately entrusted to Mr. Rendel. The Prince placed a collection of new current coins of the realm in a glass vessel, and having closed the stopper of it, the Earl of Yarborough handed to him the trowel, and briefly explained the object of the works. The Prince then laid the stone in due form, and placed the glass vessel in the place of deposit assigned for it. The following was the commemorative inscription:—"This first stone of the Great Grimsby Docks was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1849, and in the 12th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria.—May God protect these docks!" The Prince and people then cried "Amen." Salvos of artillery were then fired for a prolonged period from the squadron in the roadstead; and, on the cessation, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln delivered an impressive prayer, beseeching that as the work was designed as a port for mariners in storm and tempest, they might always find a safe refuge from the winds, and waves, and perils of the deep, in their occupation on the great waters.

The foundation-stone weighs 11 tons, and there are deposited in it the current coins of the realm, from a five-pence piece to the fraction of a farthing—the whole sunk in a recess thirty-five feet below low water.

We have engraved the TROWEL, a tasteful work, designed by Mr. W. F. Spencer, and beautifully executed in silver by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. In his design the artist has applied the subjects chiefly connected with the occasion on which it is used. The handle is of a spiral form, encircled by a cable, which winds with it, and is terminated by the model of a prow of a modern vessel, whose figure-head, representing the town of Grimsby, is surmounted by a mural crown, and supports a shield with the armorial bearings of the town. Beneath the vessel is the figure of a Triton, supposed to be wafting it to a haven of safety. On either side of that part of the trowel where the handle unites with the blade, is the figure of a boy—one with the attributes of navigation and commerce, the other with the implements of dockyard labour. Between these figures is a shield, with the arms of England quartered with those of Prince Albert, the Prince's crown being placed immediately above the shield. The trowel, which is party-gilt, measures 14½ inches, and bears an inscription stating its use.

#### THE LUNCH.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone being concluded, the bands now played the National Anthem. Salvos were again fired. The procession then formed, and conducted the Prince to his tent, constructed by Mr. B. Edginton. Meanwhile, the company with tickets took their seats in the pavilion, 90 feet in circumference, and the Prince entered when the company were seated, shortly after two o'clock.

The lunch was served in admirable taste, and on a scale of profusion, by the proprietors of the London Tavern. There were 1000 guests.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat on the right hand of the Earl of Yarborough, who presided; and among the eminent persons present were, Lady Mary Christopher, the Bishop of Lincoln, Colonel Phipps, Lord Worsley, Admiral Elliott, the Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Grimsby, the Marquis of Abercorn, Countess of Yarborough, Viscount Hawarden, Lady Sophia Pelham, Colonel Seymour, Mr. Christopher, General Thorne, Captain Maitland, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Hussey Packe, Mr. E. Heneage, Sir C. Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Attwood, Dr. Barolomæe, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur, Sir John Nelthorpe, Lieutenant Parkes, Captain Elliott, Colonel Wellesley, the Hon. Captain Pelham, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, Lady Nelthorpe, Mr. Adam Smith, the Mayor of Sheffield, Mr. A. S. Gee, Mr. J. M. Rendel, Mr. Turner, Mr. Hutton, Mrs. Hutton, Sir M. Cholmeley, the Lord Mayor, Lady Georgina Cholmeley, Mr. Chapman, Lady Anderson, Earl of Mulgrave, and the Earl of Scarborough.

At the close of lunch, thanks having been returned by the Bishop of Lincoln, The Chairman rose and said: Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, the first toast I have now the honour to propose to your notice is "The Health of her Majesty the Queen, and may God bless her!" (Loud cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm and amidst every possible demonstration of loyalty,

The Chairman rose again and said, I have now the honour to offer to your notice the toast of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert." (Cheers.) His Royal Highness has been very graciously pleased to come to this place for the purpose of assisting at a ceremony the fame of which we hope will go forth, not only in England, but in all parts of the world with which the manufacturing interests of this country can be at all connected, as a most important undertaking. We have always considered it a most important undertaking, and his Royal Highness having been pleased to come here on the present occasion, shows that we have not been mistaken. His Royal Highness has been pleased to consider it an undertaking worthy of his Royal patronage; and when we consider the readiness with which he has associated himself with objects of national importance and advantage to this country, I am sure we must all feel highly honoured at having him here to-day, popular as he so deservedly is by the example he has always shown. His Royal Highness is now visiting a part of the country which, until the introduction of railways, was scarcely known. Some people used to suppose we could not move about in this county except in boats. It was, therefore, not surprising, that when it was understood his Royal Highness was coming among us, that great anxiety should be evinced to know whether the report was true. But I am sure his Royal Highness will admit that in no part of England has he been where he has been received with greater cordially—(loud cheers)—with a more hearty welcome; and I trust I may add, that there is no part of her Majesty's dominions where there is a more true devotion to her Majesty than among the subjects of her Majesty who are to be found in these parts. I am quite certain that if we should, at any time, find that her Majesty wished, in prosecuting a voyage from London to Scotland, from stress of weather, to remain quiet at anchor, instead of knocking about in the Roads, she will find in a few years a most quiet retreat in the Grimsby Docks. On the part of the Company which has undertaken these works, I must beg leave to tender to you our thanks for the honour you have done us by patronising these works; and I trust, from what you have seen, that you do not regret the task—for it is a task at this inclement season of the year—which you have undertaken. I now give you "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and may God bless him!" (Protracted cheering.)

His Royal Highness Prince Albert rose to acknowledge the toast, and was most enthusiastically received. He said—My Lord, I return you my most sincere thanks that any exertions of mine should have met with your approbation; and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the great marks of cordiality and kindness with which you have received the toast. (Cheers.) The act which has this day been performed, and in which you have been so kind as to desire that I should take the chief part, could not otherwise but make a deep impression on me. (Cheers.) We have been laying the foundation of a dock, not only as a place of safety, refuge, and re-fitting for our mercantile marine, and calculated to receive the largest steamers of her Majesty's navy, but it may, and I trust it will, be the foundation of a great commercial port. (Loud cheers.) This work, in future age, when we shall long have quitted this scene, and when, perhaps, even our names shall be forgotten (cries of "No, no, never!"), will, I hope, become a new centre of life, with the vast and ever increasing commerce of the world, and a most important link in the connexion of the east and west. (Great cheering.) This work has been undertaken, like almost all great enterprises in this great country, by private enterprise, private capital, and at private risk; and it shares also in that other feature so peculiar to the enterprises of Englishmen, that, strongly attached as they are to the institutions of their country, and gratefully acknowledging the protection of the laws under which those enterprises are undertaken and prosper, they love to connect them in some manner with the authority of the Crown and the person of the Sovereign. (Loud cheers.) It is the persuasion of this circumstance which has impelled me to respond to your call, and come amongst you (loud cheers), as the readiest mode of testifying to you how strongly her Majesty the Queen appreciates and reciprocates those feelings. (Continued cheering.) I have derived the deepest gratification from this visit, as it has brought me for the first time to the county of Lincoln, so celebrated for its agricultural pursuits, and showing so fine an example of the energy of the national character, which, in this county, has succeeded in transforming the most unhealthy swamps into the richest and most fertile lands. (Cheers.) I could not, I am sure, possibly have seen finer specimens of Lincolnshire farming than have been shewn to me by your noble chairman and my esteemed friend (cheers), who has not only made me acquainted with the most recent improvements carried on in this county, but also with the gratifying state of the relations between landlord and tenant existing here, which I hope may become an example to be followed in time throughout the kingdom. (Loud cheers.) Here it is felt that the mutual advantage of both does not depend on a mere written letter of agreement (cheers), but on that mutual trust and confidence which has always been considered a sufficient security to warrant the extensive outlay of capital and energy necessary to the carrying out of farming operations on a large scale. (Continued cheering.) I now, in conclusion, beg to propose to you a toast which I am sure you will be all anxious to drink with me—"Prosperity to the Great Grimsby Dock." (Cheers.) Let us implore the Almighty to bestow His blessing on this work, under which alone it can prosper. I give you, "the Great Grimsby Dock, and the health of the Chairman and Directors of the Dock Company." (Loud cheers, during which his Royal Highness resumed his seat.)

Lord Yarborough again rose, and returned thanks on behalf of himself and brother directors. The docks and railway were originally separate undertakings. Now they were identified and had become wisely amalgamated. They were amalgamated because it was thought by the shareholders that they should be one undertaking and unite one interest. Had it been otherwise, inconveniences would have arisen, but under one management there could be no variance of interest. The public, moreover, would have the advantage of finding, what he believed was a novelty in a railway, that of having a noble terminus in the water instead of on dry land. (Enthusiastic cheers.) For what would these docks be but the eastern terminus of the railway, while the western would be at Liverpool? (Loud cheers.) It is true we shall not be united—we shall not be under one management at Liverpool, but it will be under one at Manchester. (Hear, hear.) They could not fail to perceive that this was a vast undertaking, and when he stated that the act was only obtained in 1845, it would be generally acknowledged that they had made great progress in the works. Strangers could not be aware of the enormous quantity of timber brought from the Baltic to construct these docks. It had been prognosticated that they could not succeed in shutting out the water, but that day they would have seen that they were at least nineteen feet below it. (Loud cheers.) When the first pile was knocked on the head by the pile engine, it went through the quicksand, and was nowhere to be found in 1846; and he well recollected, at the time, that, in a neighbouring port, it was said, "There's an end of Grimsby Docks." (Loud laughter and cheers.) This since proved to be a grand mistake. The coffer-dam had been extended to 1600 feet, and to construct it had been obtained 7000 pieces of Memel timber, of the average length of 50 feet. The length of the work by measurement was a mile and a quarter. The principle in the old docks was to bring the dock water as far in as possible, now the principle was to bring the railway as near the sea as possible. The docks enclosed 135 acres. That was a large farm in some parts of England. (Loud laughter.) They had very reasonable expectation of concluding these works by 1851 (loud cheers), and had no reason to doubt but the port would be connected by a line communicating with Liverpool during the next month of July. Manufactures of the north would be exchanged for agricultural commodities, and corn in exchange for the coal of Sheffield would be taken into the manufacturing districts, and thus benefit the poorer classes. It had been said the works would be the ruin of Hull. He never thought so, but, on the contrary, that there was trade enough in the country to obviate all apprehension. It might not increase the trade of Hull, but when they found the £100 dock shares to be worth £1300, they might well afford to spare a little. (Hear.) It was well known that it would be a great advantage to be able to transport goods from Manchester and the manufacturing districts, by means of the Lincolnshire Railway, and to send them to foreign countries. There was also another great advantage connected with the system of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, which was that the county produced a vast amount of food—far more than could be consumed in it—and this surplus food would be sent rapidly and directly to the manufacturing districts, to be there consumed, at much less cost than it could be now. Trade would be reciprocated on a large scale. He regretted that the arrangements made for the return of his Royal Highness to town precluded a longer stay. (Loud and long-continued cheering.)

The Chairman and his Royal guest then withdrew, and were escorted to the train by a large portion of the assembled company.

On the return of the Earl of Yarborough a great number of toasts were proposed, and duly responded to: among them—"The Bishop and Clergy of the diocese of Lincoln," acknowledged by the Bishop; "The Commissioners of Woods and Forests," for which the Earl of Carlisle returned thanks; "The Army and Navy," acknowledged by General Thorne and Admiral Elliott; the healths of Mr. Rendel, Mr. Adam Smith, and Mr. Fowler, for which they severally returned thanks. Several other toasts were also given; "The Ladies," "The Civic Dignitaries present," and "The Chairman and Vice-Chairman" being included among them.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was rapidly conveyed to town in a special train, passing through Boston and Peterborough. At all the stations on the route crowds of people had collected, who cheered him as he passed. Near Oundle the train was delayed for a few minutes by the breaking down of an engine attached to another train on the same line. But the impediment was at once removed, and his Royal Highness reached the Euston-square station at a quarter before ten o'clock, being the exact time fixed for his arrival. On the London and North-Western line the engine was driven by Mr. McConnell, locomotive superintendent, Captain Bruyere being also in attendance. On the Great Northern the Prince's safety and comfort were also carefully provided for. The Royal train, directed by Mr. H. Packe and Mr. W. Cubitt (Engineer-in-Chief), accomplished the journey from Grimsby to Peterborough within one hour and twenty minutes. The several railway arrangements were very complete; and we have much pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of their officials.

IMPROVED CARD-TABLE.—Messrs. Aspinwall and Son, of Grosvenor-street, have lately registered a new card-table of graceful outline, in French taste; in which the *ormolu* moulding is continued all round the table-top, instead of on three sides only, as hitherto; hence, when shut up, it resembles a small, but elegant, French library or writing-table.

#### MUSIC.

#### MEYERBEER'S "PROPHETE."

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 18.

On Monday night, at the Théâtre de la Nation (Académie Royale de Musique), Meyerbeer produced his third great lyric work, composed expressly for the Paris Grand Opera. In October, 1848, the first rehearsals of the chorusses commenced; and from that period up to Saturday night, when the last full rehearsal took place, the composer has daily superintended the production of the opera.

Amongst the engagements made for the cast, in addition to Madame Viardot, were M. Roger, who, for years, was the tenor of the Opéra Comique, and last season made his *début* at the Royal Italian Opera; M. Levasseur, the basso, the original *Marcel* and *Bertram* (who had retired from the stage); and Madame Castellan, a Frenchwoman by birth, well known at our London Italian Operahouses. The interest created by the first representation of the "Prophète" must have been indeed great in musical Europe; for, within the last few days, amateurs, critics, and professors arrived from every part. The prices of the seats reached exorbitant terms: the sum of £40 was paid for a box to hold four persons, and as high as £8 for single stalls; the lowest were vended at £6 each, the night of performance. The Directors acted, however, discreetly, in not issuing more tickets than the house would conveniently hold; but there was, of course, not a nook unoccupied.

The aspect of the theatre at a few minutes prior to the drawing up of the curtain was most animated. The political, dramatic, literary, aristical, musical, and other celebrities of the capital were congregated, and the display of beauty and toilettes dazzling. The buzz of conversation, so spiritedly sustained until the three prompter's knocks were heard, ceased in a second; and as the curtain rose without overture or introduction, a pin might have been heard to drop.

The opening scene was near Dordrecht, in Holland, a *paysage* like a Cuyt, with windmills, cattle, farm implements, &c., and a mysterious dark frowning chateau on the right of the landscape. The music expressed pastoral tranquillity—the drone of the peasants' bagpipe was announcing the cessation of labour, and one almost conceived it was Gretry's simple strains. The entrance of *Berthe* (Mme. Castellan), who sang a difficult florid cavatina descriptive of her approaching union, did not excite much interest; but the entrance of a slender figure, in a brown dress, with a black cap, and with dark hair, produced a rapid murmur and then an outbreak of applause: it was Viardot who thus roused the masses. The accompanied recitative, between *Berthe* and *Fides*, informed us that the latter was the mother of *Jean de Leyden*, who was destined to be the husband of *Berthe*; but that the latter had, in obedience to feudal usage, to demand of the *Count of Oberthal*, whose vassal she was, his Lordship's consent to the union. When *Berthe* and *Fides* enter the chateau, some notes from the trombones announce the presence of three dark sinister-looking men. They are dressed in black, and soon their chant proclaims them to be three fanatics of the sect of the Anabaptists, who ravaged Germany at the period of the Lutheran Reformation (1526 to 1536). The three Anabaptists are *Zacharie* (Levasseur), *Jonas* (Gueymard), and *Matheson* (Euzet). Their trio with the Chorus, in which the ignorant multitude is excited to arm against the lords of the soil, was the first striking piece in the opera. Scored with wondrous power, and the theme large and bold, it told powerfully on the auditory. The composer's idea seemed to be at once felt: he was about to treat, but in another form, the religious antagonism he had mastered in the "Huguenots," and it was instinctively felt that the mother and peasant girl were to represent the pure spirits of good, in opposition to the evil and fanatical passions of *Jean de Leyden* and his followers. The first act prepares the way for the struggle, as the *Count*, who has his own designs, refuses to allow *Berthe* to wed the Leyden tavern-keeper, for such *Jean* is in the opera at the beginning, as he was, in fact, in history. A very original and charming piece in this act is a romance for two voices, sung by Viardot and Castellan.

The curtain did not fall on the first act, but the scene changed to *John's* tavern at Leyden; and, in this second act, he is tempted by the three Anabaptists, who are struck by his likeness to the picture of David in the Munster Cathedral. *Jean*, who has his visions and delusions, might not have listened to the three fanatical knaves, but *Berthe*, who has escaped from the *Count's* hands, demands protection, and he conceals her; but her pursuers seizing *Jean's* mother, threaten her with death unless *Berthe* is given up. *Jean*, to save his mother's life, resigns *Berthe* to the *Count's* followers, and then, in despair at her loss, joins the Anabaptist chiefs in their designs, to have his revenge and to promote his own ambitious ends. The music in this act is the dream of *Jean*, and then a romance descriptive of his love; next, the cavatina, pathetically sung by Viardot, in which *Fides* blesses her son for saving his mother's life, even at the sacrifice of *Berthe*. The finale between *Jean* and the Anabaptists is also very remarkable, and Roger took the concluding high note effectively.

From Holland the scene in the third act is changed to the camp of the Anabaptists in a forest of Westphalia, in the depth of winter, with frozen lake. Meyerbeer, who likes to depict nationalities and manners, has supplied a most animated musical description of the revels of the fanatics and of the amusements of the peasants. There is a noble bass song for *Zacharie*, which Levasseur could not do justice to. The ballet music comprises in this same act a "galop" and a *Kedowa pas* by Mlle. Plunkett and Petipa; but the great *coup* was a quadrille of skaters on artificial ice, and skates with wheels. It was tremendously cheered. A trio between the *Count* (Bremont), who is a prisoner in the hands of the Anabaptists, and *Jonas* and *Zacharie*, is a wonderful conception, and was much applauded. It is in this same third act that *Jean* hears from the *Count* that *Berthe* is in Munster, having escaped from his hands; and then the Prophet (for *Jean* passes as such amongst the Anabaptists) tells his followers to attack the city with confidence, as victory was certain. This is a very imposing finale; but Roger's voice was not strong enough to make it as telling as desirable.

Up to the third act, it was felt that the "Prophète" was worthy of its composer; but from the fourth, to the end of the fifth, the question now only is, whether he has not surpassed all former efforts. I regard these two acts as the most wondrous inspirations of the composer.

The fourth opens in the city of Munster, in the possession of *John de Leyden* and his followers, as was the case in 1535, committing every excess and every horror, promulgating socialism, the community of goods, and the abolition of all distinctions. After standing a year's siege against the diocesan Bishop, *John de Leyden* was taken and executed by slow torture. Scribe has altered the historical incidents materially. Thus, in this act, a woman in rags is seen begging in the streets of Munster. In piteous accents she implores for bread, and money to have masses chanted for the repose of her lost child's soul. A pilgrim enters, and in the beggar is recognised *Fides*, the mother of *Jean*, and in the former is seen *Berthe*. Both curse the false prophet who is desolating Germany, and *Berthe* vows that she will kill him with her own hand, to save the country from the tyrant. Both are ignorant that the prophet in Munster is the *Jean* who disappeared so mysteriously from Leyden, whom they are seeking. The scene changes to the interior of the Munster Cathedral, a splendid scenic effect, with all the pomp and spectacle of *Jean's* coronation as *King of the Earth*—an historical fact. Here *Fides* is an indignant spectatress of the Prophet's triumph; whilst the organ peals she recognises her son's voice, and she exclaims "son!" One of the most excitingly dramatic scenes ever witnessed on a then ensues. The deluded multitude, believing that the Prophet has deceived them, are about to immolate both mother and son; but *Jean* denies his parent, and tells the people if she does not acknowledge that she was mad when she so called him to plunge their weapon in her breast. *Fides*, horror-struck, lets her maternal feelings predominate, and she avows that she was mistaken, and that *Jean* is not her son. Then do the fanatics call out "A miracle!" and sing praises to the glory of their Prophet, and *Fides* is removed. There is but one word to characterise the acting and singing of Viardot in this scene—it was sublimity; and it was long before the house recovered from the sensation, and after she had been called on amidst renewed thunders of applause.

In the fifth act again Viardot was magnificent in this duo with Roger, in which the mother's influence over her son's feelings is such, that he bows down to the dust before her stern virtue and Christian faith. Sardonian in dignity, and Keen-like in burst of feeling, with marvellous vocal feats, this scene of Viardot was electrical in its effect. Never can I forget the outbreak of cheering from the house, as it rose en masse, three several times, to applaud. And, taking the entire display into account, whether for the alternate use of the soprano and contralto registers, whether for the daring vocal intervals, her prolonged shakes, and finished intricacies, and whether for the histrionic genius which illumed the conception, never within my recollection, at home or abroad, have I witnessed a grander display of consummate lyric art. To quote Meyerbeer's words to Viardot—"What can I say to you? There were the tears of thousands to prove the effect of your singing, and I totally forgot that I was the composer of the opera, in sharing the emotions of your auditory."

Of the *dénouement* of the opera I will add only a few words. The false Prophet sets fire to a train of powder, and destroys himself and followers at a banquet, when he hears that the city is in the hands of the Imperialists; *Berthe* having previously destroyed herself, and *Fides* perishing with her misguided son in the flames.

Such is the outline of this great work of Meyerbeer. The *mise en scène* was superb. Meyerbeer was forced to appear on the stage, as well as Viardot, Roger and Castellan; and the presence of the distinguished Composer was the signal for prolonged cheering.

#### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third concert was given on Monday night, and the Hanover-square Rooms were quite filled. The Symphonies were the G minor of Mozart, and the "Pastorale," of Beethoven; the Minuet and trio in the former was encored. The overtures were Spohr's "Je-sonda" and Winter's "Calypso," both fine works of their class. The return of Ernst, after an absence of five years, was the great attraction in the programme. He was greatly cheered by band and audience.

His munificent gift of the proceeds of his concert to the Royal Society of Musicians not having been forgotten. He played an "Allegro Pathétique" in F sharp, of his own composition, a well conceived subject, and excellently scored. The Hungarian airs, which he executed in the second part, were quaint in the times; and in the variations of the second *motif* he accomplished some most marvellous executive feats, worthy of Paganini's dexterity. We prefer Ernst, however, in passages of sentiment and tenderness, in which, in fact, he is without a rival: he makes his violin weep with intense passion. The vocalists were Miss Lucombe and Mr. Reeves, the latter singing airs by Mercadante and Bellini; and the former, Beethoven's scena "Ah! perdidio" the lady having, therefore, the palm for classic taste. They sung in the second part a duo from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale." The purists may be very angry at the selection of modern Italian music; but a change of style after long instrumental displays is an agreeable relief to the majority of concert frequenters. The fourth concert will be on the 30th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—At the second meeting of the "Musical Union,"



on Tuesday afternoon, Allard, the famed violinist of the Paris Conservatoire, and Charles Hallé, the pianist, performed, being the first appearance of the former in this country. We are unavoidably compelled to postpone our notice of these great artists.—Bohrer, the violoncellist and composer, has arrived in London for the season.—Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit took place at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, being the 21st of the London Wednesday Concerts. The 22nd will be for Mr. Willy's benefit.—Madame Duicken commenced, on the 18th instant, a series of three pianoforte *matinées* at her residence.—Ernst, Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper are invited to the meeting of the Melodists on the 26th inst., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.—At the last meeting of the sixty-second season of the Glee Club, Sir Felix Booth's prize of twenty guineas for the best glee will be awarded.—The tenth anniversary festival of the Western Madrigal Society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, last Saturday, J. Evans, the president of the club, in the chair. There were about 100 amateurs present. The madrigals were sung by a choir of twelve cantos, fourteen altos, thirty tenors, and twenty basses, conducted by Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey. The healths of the president, Mr. G. Budd, the secretary and treasurer, and of Mr. Oliphant, the madrigalian writer, were drunk with enthusiasm. Ladies occupied the galleries to listen to the ancient works.—Mlle. Lind has made up the £700 net profit of the Exeter Hall concert to £800, in order that the four societies, the Royal Society of Musicians, the Choral Fund, the Female Society of Musicians, and the Governors' Fund may have £200 each.—The fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, conducted by Negri, was held on Wednesday.—Mr. John Parry's new entertainment will take place on Monday, at Willis's Rooms.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed on the 23rd instant, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The "Winter" race meetings this week—it was a farce to call them what they professed to be—produced a fair average amount of sport, the most noticeable items being the successful appearance of a new Derby nag (Chantry) at Catterick, and the defeat of another (Landgrave) at Bath. The company at both meetings, so wretched was the weather, was most unprofitably small. The Great Metropolitan Handicap had not "come off" when our first edition went to press; Peep-o'-day Boy was all the "go." The only meeting of any note for the coming week is the first Spring meeting. Much interest is excited by it, inasmuch as the 2000 Guineas Stakes on Tuesday, and the 1000 Guineas Stakes on Thursday, are likely to throw some further light on the Derby and Oaks. Steeple-chasing and hunting are at an end, and summer amusements are "just a-going to begin."

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Metropolitan betting was remarkable for the total disappearance of Canezon and Executor, both of whom are reputed to be lame or otherwise amiss. Peep-o'-day Boy, in consequence, was elevated to the premiership, and two or three others were backed with some spirit. Nunykirk was backed at even for the 2000 Guineas, and the Flying Dutchman at 2 to 1 for the Derby. The other quotations did not show any change of moment.

2 to 1 agst Lough-garon	7 to 1 agst Bacchanalian
5 to 1 — Brandyface	10 to 1 — Cashier
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	
Even on Nunykirk.	
3 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy	10 to 1 agst Fugleman
6 to 1 — Lugal	20 to 1 — Do-the-Boys
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
7 to 1 agst Fernhill	30 to 1 agst Lady Wildair
7 to 1 — Flatcatcher	50 to 1 — Cast-off
CHESTER CUP.	
14 to 1 agst Joco-o'-Sot	30 to 1 agst Lady Wildair
15 to 1 — Chanticleer	50 to 1 — Cast-off
DERBY.	
2 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	11 to 1 agst Nunykirk (t)
(t)	13 to 1 — Nunykirk (t)
	50 to 1 agst Honeycomb
DERBY, 1850.	
50 to 1 agst Compass (t)	50 to 1 agst Sidus (t)

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The Metropolitan Handicap was the only race speculated on to any extent, and only four horses were in anything like force, viz. Peep-o'-day Boy, Lugal, Flatcatcher, and Fernhill; the first-mentioned of these "selects" received nearly two points from the odds quoted at Bath, but left off with several powerful friends. Canezon was declared not to start. No change of consequence on the Chester Cup or Derby.

7 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day Boy	25 to 1 agst Galleis
4 to 1 — Lugal	30 to 1 — Hagley
6 to 1 — Flatcatcher (t)	33 to 1 — Tuscan
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	
Even on Nunykirk.	
ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.	
2 to 1 agst St. Rosalia.	
CHESTER CUP.	
12 to 1 agst Joco-o'-Sot	100 to 1 agst Impostor
16 to 1 — Blucher	40 to 1 — Peep-o'-day Boy
DERBY.	
2 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	40 to 1 agst Vatican (t)
5 to 1 — Tadmor	50 to 1 — c. out of Alice
10 to 1 — Vanguard	66 to 1 agst Belus
	100 to 1 — Hotspur
	Hawthorn's dam

## BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE LANSDOWNE TRIAL STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft. and 50 added. One mile.	
Mr. Harrison's Pyrrhus the First, 6 yrs, 9st 3lb ..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Godwin's Hotspur, 3 yrs, 7st ..	(Pearl) 2
The WESTERN STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 51 added.	
Duke of Richmond's Officious, 8st 4lb ..	(Flatman) 1
Captain Archdall's Rose Pompon, 8st 4lb ..	(Wakefield) 2
THE SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared, with 100 added.	
Sir R. Pigott's Essedarius, 3 yrs ..	(A. Cowley, jun.) 1
Mr. Gregory's Lough-garon, 3 yrs, 5st ..	(Green, jun.) 2
SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. Heats, once round.	
Mr. Harrison's Miss Burns, aged, 8st 4lb ..	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Isaac Day's Milliner, 5 yrs, 8st ..	(Wakefield) 2
The CITY CUP of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.	
Duke of Richmond's Jelly Fish, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ..	(Green) 1
Mr. J. Eyke's Model, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ..	(W. Sharp) 2

## CATTERICK BRIDGE RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE YORKSHIRE CLUB STAKES of 100 sovs each.	
Mr. Jacques's Chantry ..	(Holmes) 1
Mr. Bell's Velox ..	(Bumby) 2
THE REVIVAL STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 20 added.	
Mr. Humphries's Escape, 4 yrs, 7st 13lb ..	(Holmes) 1
Lord Eglington's Eagle's Plume, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ..	(Marlow) 2
THE FILLY STAKES of 15 sovs each.	
Lord Zetland's Ellen Middleton ..	(J. Marson) 1
Mr. T. Dawson's Priestess ..	(Cartwright) 2
THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 20 sovs each.	
Mr. Melkam's Italian ..	(Templeman) 1
Mr. Jaques's Mildew ..	(Cartwright) 2
THE SENIOR STAKES of 10 sovs each.	
Mr. Melkam's br c by Lanercost ..	(Templeman) 1
Mr. Standish's Gandy ..	(Clarke) 2

THE INCOME TAX.—On Wednesday the following notice was issued from the office of the Commissioners of the Income-Tax, in the City:—"That all persons are required by the Property and Income-Tax Act to make returns of their profits, from trades, professions, &c., within 21 days, as the assessment made in the year 1848, under schedules A and B, in respect to lands, tenements, &c., remains in force for three years from the 5th of April in that year. No return is required to be made for the present year under these schedules, except in cases where lands, tenements, &c. have not been charged in the assessment already made, or where any buildings have been since erected."

MORE ATTORNEYS.—On Monday notice was given in the Court of Queen's Bench by 156 attornies, of intended application during Trinity Term next to be admitted attorneys of that court; and six more, by order of the judge, were added to the list. The number to be examined for admission during the present Easter Term is 140. The examiners will hold their court at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, for that purpose, on the 1st of May. There were 31 applications to renew certificates, making a grand total of 327. Solicitors will be sworn in before the Master of the Rolls on the 9th of May.

GREAT COST OF THE LONDON POLICE.—MEETING OF METROPOLITAN DELEGATES.—On Wednesday a numerous meeting of the delegates appointed by the metropolitan parishes, in reference to the increased demand for police in the parishes in Middlesex, took place at the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of determining what steps should be taken in reference to that matter, consequent on the indisposition of Sir George Grey to re-introduce his bill of last session for reducing the police rate of the metropolis to 5d. in the pound. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"1. That, in consequence of the application to the Home Secretary requesting him to re-introduce his bill for the reduction of the police rate of the county of Middlesex, not having been attended with success, this meeting is of opinion that application should be made to Parliament for redress forthwith." 2. "That Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., be requested to move the House of Commons for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the amount levied for police rate, and into the manner of its expenditure, particularly with reference to the recent enormous increase in the county of Middlesex, and that the members for the metropolitan boroughs and the county be requested to support such motion." 3. "That the metropolitan parishes be requested immediately to prepare petitions to Parliament praying for the appointment of the select committee."

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—The list of stewards for the forthcoming anniversary festival of this most excellent charity is filling up rapidly. The dinner will take place early in May next, when it is expected a very strong muster of the friends of the institution will take place, over whom Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P., will preside. A few days since, the Prince Portuella, the Sicilian Ambassador, visited the hospital, and having minutely inspected the several wards and offices, expressed himself highly gratified with all the internal arrangements. The system of ventilation (Dr. Arnott's) afforded the greatest satisfaction to the Prince.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Hon. Secretary."—The Chess prints from Frank Stone's charming subjects, "The Impending Mate" and "Mated," are published by Gambard and Co., printers, of Berners'-street, Oxford-street.

"R. H."—Much too easy.

"Traveller."—Singapore, is thanked. His solution is the correct one.

"Glanford."—They have not only gained a Pawn, but have the better position.

"M. Kieseritzky."—The Number for April has not yet reached us.

"Jareph."—Received, with best thanks.

"John M." will see, by our solution of Mr. Bolton's Problem, No. 271, that he is quite wrong.

"J. H."—1. Von H. der Laza is alive. 2. La Bourdonnais won a majority of the games between him and McDonnell. 3. The Enigmas are too simple.

"C. F."—Cambridge.—1. How is it possible we can tell, by so vague a description as "In one of the last year's numbers," to what Problem you allude? 2. Easy; but ingenious also.

"H. J. C. A."—Always acceptable.

"Palmer."—Our Correspondent is evidently very inexperienced in Chess. He must not suppose that the moves in question, and hundreds of others of which he has no conception, were not thoroughly examined by the masterly players he ventures to criticise.

"P."—Brighton.—1. Of any book. 2. The position shall be examined.

"B. F. W."—The Chess diagrams are not printed from wood-cuts. Is the Problem sent original? If so, you must send the solution before we can look to it.

"H. V."—Please to draw the diagram correctly.

"J. B. K."—Glasgow.—It has surely been published by us before.

"D. E. C."—A good suggestion. It shall not be forgotten.

"Omicron."—The amended version shall be examined.

"C. W. R."—The key to Enigma No. 433 is:—1. P to E R 8th, becoming Bishop (ch).

"A. H."—Cheltenham.—1. The price will be 5s. 2. Your Enigma is discoverable at a glance.

"W. L."—You are quite right. See the notice above to "C. W. R."

"Query."—Obviously; because, if the Queen take the Bishop, White checks both King and Queen at his Q 6th. You will find the whole of the beautiful variations alluded to correctly given in the revised edition of the "Hand-book."

"F. G."—York.—Quite right now. See the next Number of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.

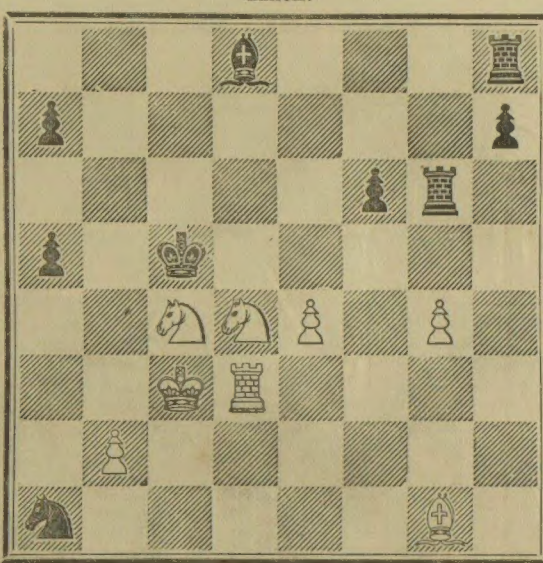
Solutions by "F. G. R.," "H. E.," "H. V.," "A. M.," "F. R. S.," "Trinculo," "M. P.," "Eliza," "G. A. H.," "J. B.," "R. F.," "R. H.," are correct. Those by "79," "Aram," and "D. C. L." are wrong.

Correspondents on the subject of Mr. Kling's forthcoming book of Problems are referred to the advertisement in another part of our paper.

## PROBLEM No. 274.

By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White, moving first, to check-mate in six moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 273.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K R 5th (ch)	P takes Kt (best)	3. P takes P (ch)	K takes R
2. R to Q 5th (discovering check)	K to his 3d	4. R to K R 5th	What he can
		5. R to Q sq—Mate.	

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

GAME AT ODDS, BETWEEN MESSRS. COCHRANE AND STAUNTON.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

[Of the seven games played between Messrs. C. and S., at odds, three only have been published, the remainder, it was supposed, not being preserved. Through the politeness of a Correspondent, we are enabled, however, to present one more of these scarce games, which, though not remarkable from its intrinsic merit, will be of interest from its novelty.]

(Mr. Staunton gives the Pawn and Move to Mr. Cochrane.)

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3d	14. B takes B	Q takes B
2. P to K B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	15. Q to K 2d	Q R to Q sq
3. K B to Q B 4th (a)	Q B to K Kt 5th	16. K R to B 3d	P to Q Kt 4th (b)
	(b)	17. Q to K 3d	B to K 2d
4. K B to K 2d (c)	Q B to Q 2d	18. Q R to K B sq	R takes R
5. P to Q 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. K takes R	P to Q R 4th
6. K Kt to B 3d	P to K 4th	20. Q to K Kt 6th	P to R 5th
7. Castles (d)	P takes P	21. P to Q R 3d	P to Q 3d (f)
8. Q B takes P	B to K 2d	22. Q to K 3d	Q to K 2d
9. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles	23. K to R sq	B to Q B 4th
10. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th	24. Q to K sq	R to Q 3d
11. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	25. Kt to K 2d	R to K R 3d
12. Q B takes Kt	B takes B	26. P to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d
13. K B to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 3d	27. P to K R 3d (g)	Q to K 3d

The remaining moves were not taken down, but the game was finally won by White.

(a) P to K 5th would have been imprudent, from its giving too much freedom to Black's game.

(b) If Black had taken the K P, he would have subjected himself to an embarrassing attack; for suppose—

3. Q to K R 5th (ch)  
5. Q to her 5th, &c.  
(c) Interposing the Kt would evidently have been inopportune.  
(d) Better than either taking the P or playing P to K 5th.  
(e) Threatening to dislodge the Kt and probably gain a Pawn by checking with his Q.  
(f) Preparing to play the Rook to Q Kt sq, and then advance the Q Kt Pawn.  
(g) This was indispensable before playing the Kt to Kt 3d, for if R takes R P (ch) Q mates.

## MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
29. R takes Q	R to Q R
30. R to Q B 2nd	

London to play.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 434.—By W. L., jun.

White: K at his sq, B at K 4th, Kt at K B 3d, P at K 2d

Black: K at his 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 435.—By M. PRETI.—From "La Régence."

White: K at his Kt 8th, Q at her sq, Bs at Q 2d and Q R 4th, Kt at Q 8th.

Black: K at Q 3d, Q at K R 6th, R at Q B sq, Kt at K 5th, P at Q B 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 436.—By E. H. G.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, R at Q R 7th, B at K Kt 4th, Kts at K R 6th and K Kt 8th, P at Q 2d.

Black: K at Q 3d, Q at K 8th, Rs at K Kt 3d and Q B 8th, Bs at K Kt 7th and Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 5th, P at K R 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Conde de Montemolin, whose arrest on the French frontier while endeavouring to effect an entrance into Spain we noticed last week, arrived in London on Sunday morning last. The Prince was escorted from Perpignan to Calais by two French military officers.

Mr. Drouet, the proprietor of the Pauper Asylum, Tooting, whose trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of manslaughter was begun on Friday week, was on Saturday acquitted, the jury unanimously returning a verdict of "not guilty."

Mr. Duffy's fourth trial before a Dublin jury has terminated like all the preceding cases of prosecution against him: the jury could not agree, and they were accordingly discharged on Saturday last. Mr. Duffy, who is to be tried again, has been let out on bail of two sureties of £500 each and himself £1000.

Rush's execution is to take place this day (Saturday) at Norwich. On Saturday afternoon, about half-past eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the large cotton warehouse of Mr. Maxwell, merchant, of Liverpool, and in less than two hours, so rapid was the progress of the flames, the entire building, together with its contents, which consisted of about 800 bales of cotton, was destroyed.

On Saturday last, an aged Swiss lady, named Forester, residing at Bayswater, accidentally set fire to her clothes, and was so much burnt before assistance reached her that she died shortly afterwards.

A very untoward mishap will deprive the Edinburgh artists of the opportunity of exhibiting their pictures at the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts in the metropolis. The steamer on board which many cases of their productions were embarked could not land them in London until Wednesday morning week, and Tuesday night was the latest period appointed by the Royal Academicians for the reception of all works intended for exhibition. Application for indulgence, under the peculiar circumstance, was made to Mr. Knight, R.A., secretary, and that gentleman submitted the question to the Council, who, however, declared the regulation to be imperative.

A return laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir H. Winston Barron, shows that the total amount of loans applied for in Ireland under the Land Improvement Act, and refused for want of adequate funds, was £240,816. Besides the above applications, on which no loans were made in consequence of insufficient funds, many other applications were only partially complied with from the same cause.

Workmen have been engaged during the week in boring near the centre of Mansfield Market-place, with a view to ascertain the nature of the proposed foundation for the Bentinck Testimonial in that town. The design is an elaborate specimen of an early English market-cross, richly decorated.

On Saturday, the contract for the building of the new city prison at Holloway was regularly signed by the contracting parties, and on Monday operations commenced on the ground. The first stone will be laid at Midsummer, and it is believed that the whole structure will, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the city architect, be completed in the summer of 1852.

In consequence of a dispute in the National Assembly between MM. Ledru-Rollin and Denjoy, a duel took place between those gentlemen, on Friday (week). The combatants were withdrawn by their seconds after an exchange of shots, neither party being hurt.

M. Proudhon has addressed a letter of seven columns to the *Peuple*, to vindicate himself against the charge of having embezzled 8000 francs of the 17,000 francs subscribed towards the establishment of the Bank of the People. Several charges of fraud are to be brought against Proudhon before the Police Correctionnelle, for he has deducted from the money raised for his bank nearly one-half for expenses, which by the law he alone is bound to bear, that company not having been incorporated.

The Inspector-General of Imports and Exports has laid before Parliament, in compliance with the motion of Mr. Ricardo, an account of the quantities, in tons, of the produce of Europe imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, showing the proportion imported in British ships and that imported in foreign ships. The following is the result:—In 1845 there were imported in British ships, 731,934 tons; in foreign ships, 751,369 tons. In 1846, British ships, 947,174 tons; foreign ships, 810,548 tons. In 1847, British ships, 1,252,872 tons; foreign ships, 1,176,372 tons.

M. Eugene Raspail, who was to be tried before the tribunal of the Police Correctionnelle at Paris, for the assault on M. Point, another representative, has fled, and warrants have been issued for his apprehension. The highest punishment for such an offence is five years' imprisonment.

Richard Loder, who on Friday week pleaded guilty to stealing, in May last, £750 from the *Justitia* hulk, at Woolwich, has been sentenced to be transported for seven years. On hearing this sentence pronounced, the prisoner fainted, and he was carried out of the dock in a state of insensibility. He was at one time governor of Horsham Gaol, and at the time of committing the offence overseer of the *Justitia* hulk.

On Tuesday morning, the 10th instant, as a little boy, named Flowerdew, aged four years and a half, was playing on some sacks in the Wainford mills, Norfolk, where his father was at work, it is supposed he fell into the hopper and was suffocated, as his father, on emptying the hopper, was horrified at discovering his child, literally drowned in flour, grasping a sack in one of his hands; life was quite extinct when he was found.

The health of Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., has so far improved that it is his intention to resume his parliamentary duties within a very short period. The disease under which Mr. Duncombe has suffered so severely for a protracted period has yielded to the skill and unremitting care of his medical attendants, who are of opinion that, with proper precautions, the hon. member for Finsbury has yet many years of public usefulness before him.

The Great Western Railway Company intend making a reduction of 200 men in their establishment at Swindon, on the 1st of May next.

The mania of gold hunting has extended to the usually unspeculating Isle of Malta. An English brig, the *Lord Bruce*, Captain G. Poole, having advertised for passengers for San Francisco, in Upper California, some forty persons are about to start with a full cargo of wines, oil, &c., on the 25th inst.

The governor of the county jail at Hereford, Mr. Kettle, has been dismissed by the justices on the ground of incapacity or neglect of duty.

Lord Clarina has been elected for the vacancy in the Irish representative peerage caused by the death of Lord Dunsany. Lord Dunsandle and Lord Kilmaine are candidates for the Irish representative peerage vacant by the death of Lord Gosford.

At the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held recently at Stamford, the chairman (the Marquis of Exeter) gave a donation of £100.

Importations of horses are at present taking place, not only from Holland and Belgium, but also from France and the Hanseatic States. The vessel *Venezuela*, just arrived from Havre, has brought 12 horses, individually addressed, of French production; the *Princess Victoria*, from Antwerp, has brought 15 horses, of Belgian growth, consigned to order, besides the large number of 64 calves; and an arrival of horses has also just taken place by a steamer from Hamburg, consigned to a dealer in the metropolis.

M. Salvandy, former Minister of Public Instruction under Louis Philippe, had returned to Paris. He intends to present himself as a candidate in the department of Eure et Loire at the approaching election.

Two miserably poor young men, residing in an obscure village, in the department of the Isere, in France, have succeeded, it is said, after ten years' labour, in completing a calculating machine declared to be superior to any yet invented. The Academy of Sciences have issued a most "eulogistic report" on it.

The Spanish Progressists Chief Ametier has been arrested near Toulon, and confined in Fort Lamalgue.

The aggregate quantity of grain, meal, and flour, of all sorts, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, from the 2d of March, 1848, to the 31st of January, 1849 (both days inclusive), was 6,086,530 quarters. Of this there were charged with duty 5,859,638 quarters, and admitted duty free 226,891 quarters. The amount of duty received was £801,985 19s. 4d. The total quantity of grain, meal, and flour remaining in warehouse under bond, on the 31st of January, 1849, was 1,503,725 quarters.

Letters from the relatives and friends of the officers and seamen serving in the Arctic Seas in her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, will be forwarded by her Majesty's ship *North Star* if sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty on or before the 1st of May.

The total number of county constables of all classes employed in England and Wales in the year 1848 was 2716, viz. 2557 in England, and 159 in Wales. The total charge for maintenance amounted to £163,944 5s. 8d.; and of this sum £131,202 1s. 1d. was for pay and allowances, and £32,742 for incidental expenses. The amount paid to the county police rate in the year was £111,287 6s. 2d.

Notwithstanding the difficulty his Grace the Duke of Buckingham's trustees have in disposing of the Duke's English estates to their mind, it is a fact that the estates in Ireland were readily disposed of at sums amounting to 30 years' purchase on good rentals.

Mr. Bartholomew O'Brien, a native of Clonmel, who emigrated to Canada over thirty years ago, died at Montreal last month, and bequeathed £1000 to build an asylum for the destitute Irish orphans, and a similar sum to the poor of Clonmel.

Eighty men, mechanics and labourers, employed in her Majesty's Dockyard, Holyhead, have received notice that their services will not be required any longer.

As Prince Metternich has not paid his taxes, about 177,000*l.*, on his chateau in the Duchy of Nassau, his wives have been seized, and will be shortly sold. Some of the wines are 200 years old.

The farmers of Ulster are laying down a greater quantity of flax than usual this season, and the increased demand has caused an advance in the price of seed in Belfast and Londonderry.





DISTRICT CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR, AVENUE-ROAD, PORTLAND TOWN.

## CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN THE MARTYR.

THE noble-looking Church of which we this week give an illustration, is rapidly approaching completion, and is to supply the spiritual destitution of the district of Portland-town, comprehending the numerous streets between Circus-road and St. John's Wood-terrace, on the north; South-bank and Regent's-park on the south; Cavendish-road and Grove-road on the west; and the boundary line between the parishes of St. Marylebone and St. Pancras, on the east, containing a population of at least 6000, two-thirds of whom are poor. It is included in the district, rectory of Christ Church, St. Marylebone; but the inhabitants are, on

account of the distance, practically prevented from attending the public services, and precluded from the private ministrations of the clergy of that church.

The view we give shows the eastern end of the Church, and, as may be inferred, it forms a pile of building of good character and proportion. The tower and spire, when completed, will be 136 feet in height; but at present, for want of funds, the tower alone is not carried up so high as the belfry. The body of the Church consists of nave, side aisles, transepts, and chancel. The nave is 79 feet in length, and the chancel 21 feet, and the height 43 feet. The width of the Church is 62 feet. The tower rises from the south side of the chancel, and is open to the latter and the transept; a part of it is used as a vestry, over which the organ is placed. The tracery of the windows is good, particularly the

drawings of such articles as may adorn their cabinets, accompanied by well-authenticated historical particulars; subject to our estimate of their eligibility for representation.—Ed.]

The accompanying Engraving represents the Sword worn by General Wolfe on the memorable day of his victory and death at Quebec, the 13th September, 1759. This relic of the gallant warrior is silver-mounted; the grip being of horn, spirally fluted. The sword-blade has evidently been ground down to its present length from a longer weapon; probably, the blade was a favourite one; at all events, it is of excellent quality, for the maker's name stamped on it shows it was fabricated by Heinrich Koll, at Solingen, a place long celebrated for the excellence of its sword-blades. The scabbard of the sword is of black leather, the chape and lockets being of silver. This sword is in the interesting collection of weapons in the United Service Museum; to which establishment it was presented by George Warde, of Beechmont, Seven Oaks, Esq. Mr. Warde inherited this sword from his great uncle, General the Hon. George Warde, Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who became possessor of it as executor to General Wolfe's mother, Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe.

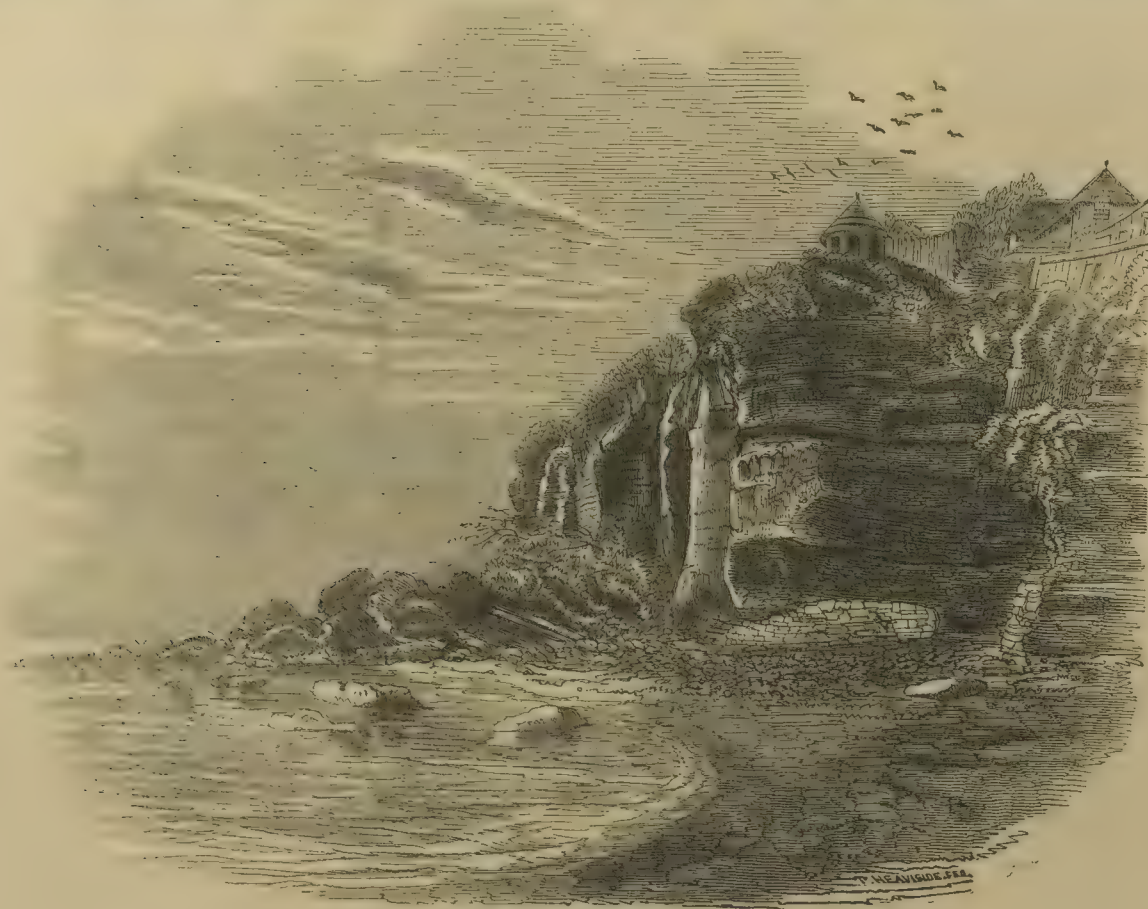
SWORD OF GENERAL WOLFE, IN THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

## FALL OF A CLIFF AT SIDMOUTH, DEVON.

On the morning of the 7th inst. great alarm was occasioned to the inmates of Clifton Cottage, Sidmouth, by a violent motion given to the house, accompanied by a peculiar noise, which led the inmates to fear an earthquake. This was soon discovered to be produced by a fall of part of the cliff at the rear of the cottage. This cliff, which is of red sandstone, scarcely hard enough to resist the action of the waves of the sea had been somewhat undermined, and the late rains filling its chinks, the mass became loosened, and fell. The weight of the earth thus suddenly started probably exceeds a thousand tons.

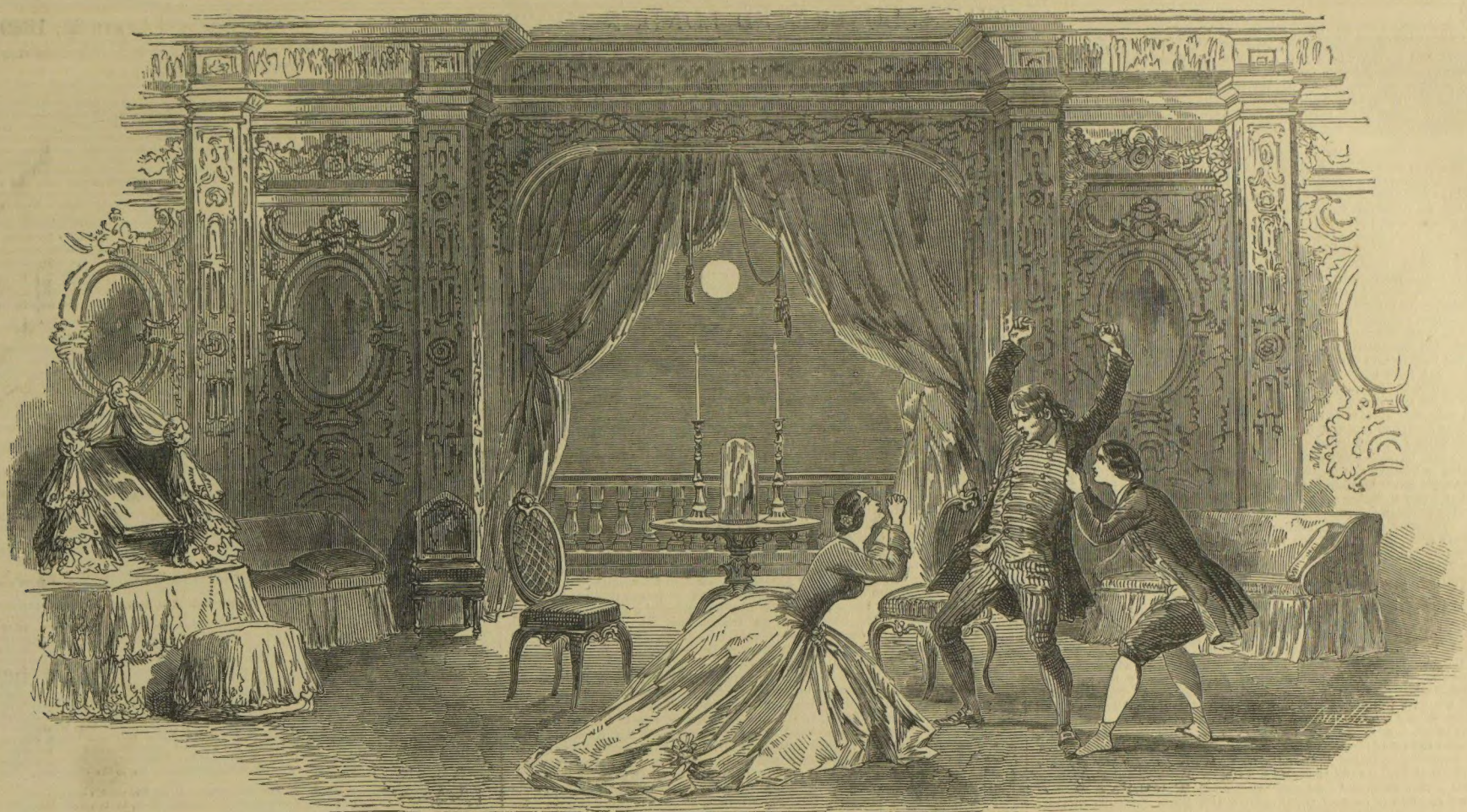
The View shows the rear of the cottage, which is the residence of Frederick Callaghan, Esq.; and the mass of sandstone that fell, carrying with it numerous trees and shrubs.

EASTER TERM.—A SCENE IN COURT.—Easter Term opened on Monday. In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, having obtained a patent of precedence, was called within the bar; as was also Messrs. Lloyd, Malins, Walpole, Keating, and Hope, who have recently been raised to the degree of Queen's Counsel. A ludicrous circumstance occurred just as Mr. Hope was about to take his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, which disturbed the gravity of the Court. A person of colour, whose shining jet black skin had attracted general notice, appeared to pay considerable attention to the addresses delivered by Mr. Justice Paterson to each of the gentlemen called within the bar; and after the learned Judge had said, "Mr. Hope, her Majesty having been pleased to appoint you one of her counsel learned in the law, you will take your place within the bar," &c., the person alluded to, who seemed to answer to the name of Hope, hastily pushed himself before that learned gentleman, and was about to occupy the seat intended for him within the bar, when the usher informed him of his mistake amidst the loud laughter of the Court.



FALL OF CHIT CLIFF, SIDMOUTH.





MISS. CATHERINE HAYES.

SIG. TAMBURINI.

MDLLE. MERIC.

SCENE FROM "LINDA DI CHAMOUNI," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—THE MALEDICTION, ACT. 2.

### NEW STRAND THEATRE.

THE only feature of importance in the week has been the appearance of Mr. W. Farren at this theatre, which is now opened by his son, Mr. Henry Farren, for the representation of vaudevilles and short dramas. He has collected a good company together, the veteran's name being a tower of strength by itself. Mr. W. Farren is seen to great advantage in this little theatre. The last time he appeared in a London minor house was at the Olympic, during the management of Madame Vestris. We have engraved a portrait of this great artist, as *Michael Perrin*, in the admirable drama of "Secret Service." His impersonation of the *Curé* is one of the most touching and finished performances on our stage. Should there be any who have not seen Mr. Farren's fine acting as *Perrin*, the piece is being performed every night, and we advise them to drop in and look at it. They will pass a couple of hours very agreeably. *Fouché* is cleverly played by Mr. Leigh Murray; and *Desonnais*, very effectively by Mr. H. Farren.



MR. W. FARREN, AS "MICHAEL," IN "THE SECRET SERVICE," AT THE STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. W. Farren has likewise appeared in the popular farce of "Petticoat Government."

### LYCEUM.

We have engraved a scene from the costly burlesque of "The Seven Champions of Christendom," now performing at the LYCEUM. It has, as we predicted, proved very attractive, and Charles Matthews' song is a nightly "hit." The piece will have a run, no less from its clever writing than from the beautiful manner in which it has been put upon the stage. Stage artists are now beginning to take as much care that the colours of the costumes harmonize with the scenery, as though they were painting a picture. The Grotto Scene is the subject of our illustration: it is a remarkably artistic, as well as superb scene.

We understand that Mr. W. J. Hurlstone, who distinguished himself at the amateur performances of the Whittington Club, has been engaged at this theatre, and will make his first appearance shortly in a new farce.

The first appearance of Grisi, this season, as *Semiramide*, and the *début* of a new contralto Mdle. Angri, as *Arsace*, about whom the public expectation had been raised to a high pitch, as might be imagined, drew together a crowded and brilliant audience on Tuesday evening.

Grisi's inimitable performance of the Assyrian Queen is well known to the public. She stands unapproachably alone in her impersonation and conception of the character; and she was never in better voice than on Tuesday, her long repose having allowed her voice to regain all its power and beauty. Her reception was tremendous; and she was continuously cheered throughout the opera, more especially after the performance of the famous "Bel raggio," and the "Dolce pensiero," which were magnificently rendered. There was only one drawback to the great gratification derived from her performance—the reflection that we lose this great *artiste* at the conclusion of the present season.

Some interest, apart from that of a first appearance, was attached to the *début* of Mademoiselle Angri, inasmuch as she had chosen the character in which the great Alboni made so wonderful an impression, for her ordeal. That she succeeded, and most triumphantly, is by this time generally known; the audience being literally taken by storm, this *furore* commencing with her first appearance in the recitative "Eccomi alfine in Babilonia," and gradually increasing until the end of the opera. The only piece which did not rouse her hearers to the same pitch of enthusiasm was the duet, "Gloria d'orrore;" and this is somewhat difficult to account for, as it was admirably sung, both by Grisi and herself. Mademoiselle Angri's voice, we should say, is rather a mezzo-soprano than a pure contralto; and its upper notes are the most mellow and resonant. The lower ones are not so rich in that full thrilling quality which distinguishes those of Alboni; at the same time she excels her great rival in power of vivid expression, dramatically speaking, and energetic truthfulness. Her eyes are remarkably fine—dark and lustrous, and flashing with great effect in the more impassioned scenes. All her stage business had an air of confident intelligence; and it was evident, from the first, that she knew her power, and felt perfectly at home in the character. In a word, Mademoiselle Angri is a great artist; and loud as was the applause thundered down upon her on Tuesday evening, she will achieve a yet greater success, we are certain, and take yet higher ground on the boards of the Royal Italian Opera.

Tamburini was, of course, the *Assur*, and shared in the honours of the evening. He was in admirable voice, and played the character as he alone can. His reception was also enthusiastic; and he had to appear with Grisi and

Angri after the acts, to acknowledge the renewed acclamations of the house. Signor Lavià was excellent in the up-hill part of *Idreno*.

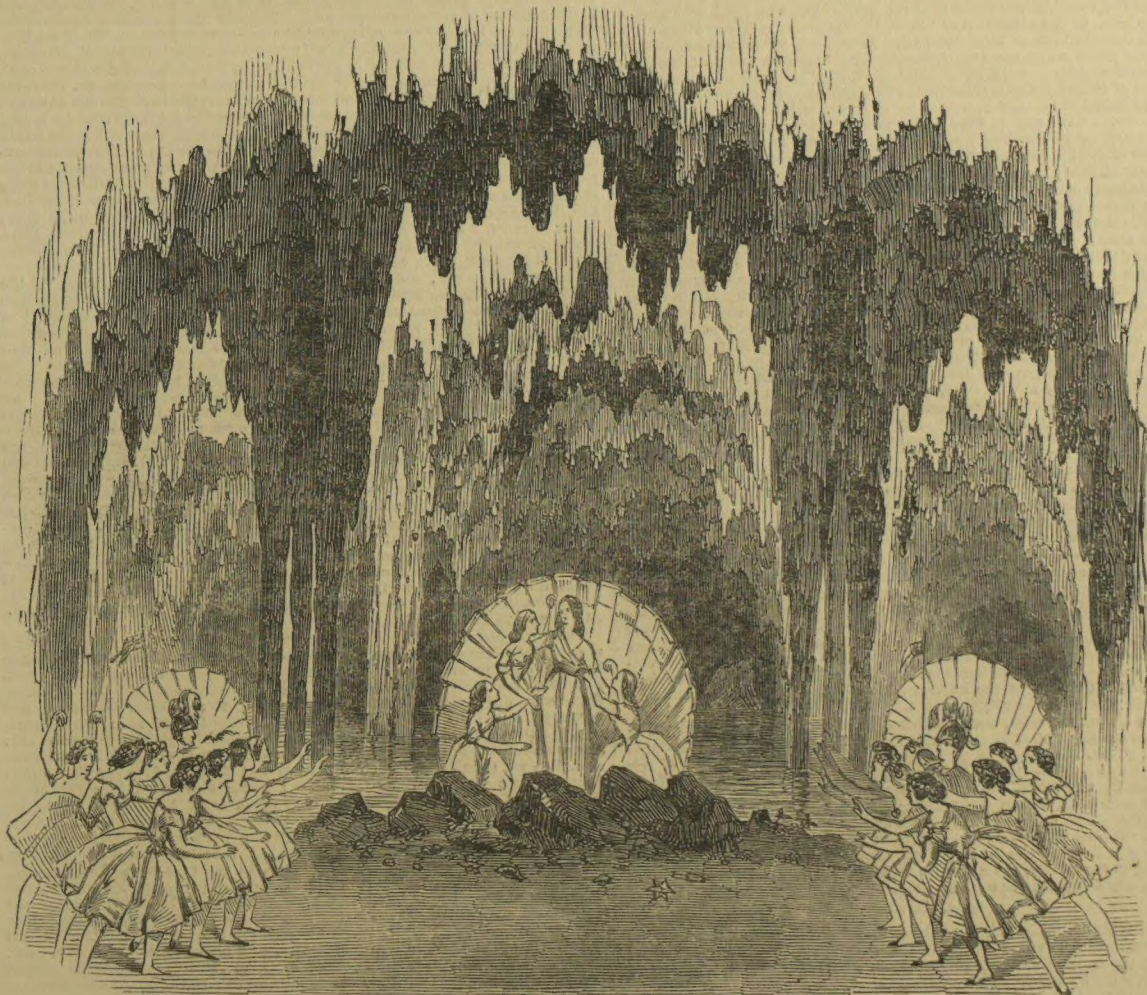
On Thursday, the second act of "Linda di Chamouni" was given, with "Masaniello," commencing with the overture and second act. We have engraved, from "Linda," the Malediction Scene in the second act, in which Miss Catherine Hayes has achieved such great success. Of the entire performance a copious notice appeared in our Journal of last week.

Miss Catherine Hayes is a native of Limerick; and from an early period her genius for music was manifested. She commenced her studies in Dublin, her master being Signor Saplo. She was then sent to Paris to cultivate her talents, and her master was Manuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran and Viardot, and the master of Jenny Lind. At the end of nearly two years, M. Garcia recommended that she should proceed to Italy, to acquire the language, and to reap the fruits of her indefatigable labours. She, however, continued her studies under Signor Felice Ronconi, brother of the artist Giorgio Ronconi, at Milan.

Her first engagement was for the Italian Opera in Marseilles, for three months. On the 10th of May, 1845, she made her *début* as *Elvira* in Bellini's "Puritani." She then sang in "Lucia," and next in Rossini's "Mose in Egitto." She had large offers made to her to appear on the French lyric stage, but she declined them, and returned to Milan to pursue her studies. It was at one of the concerts of Ricordi, the musical publisher, that she was heard by the managers of the Imperial theatres of Milan and Vienna, who immediately engaged her to make her *début* at the Scala. It was in Donizetti's "Linda di Chamouni" that she passed through the trying ordeal, and raised the enthusiasm of the Milanese to the highest pitch. Her next character was *Desdemona*, in Rossini's "Otello."

In the spring of 1846 she appeared at Vienna, with signal success; and in the autumn returned to Milan, appearing with unprecedented success in "Lucia." At the Scala she sang in the "Mose" and Mercadante's "Giornamento," and also in "Mortedo," an opera composed expressly for her. During the Carnival of 1846-47, she was at Venice, where two new operas were composed for her—"Griselda," by Frederico Ricci; and "Albergo de Romano," by Malaspero. In the spring of 1847 she passed a second season in Venice, Ricci writing "Estella" expressly for her. She also added *Norina*, in "Don Pasquale," to her *répertoire*. After the Viennese season she returned to Italy, and sang at Bergamo and Verona, where Donizetti's "Maria de Rohan" was one of her new parts, as well as the "Due Foscarl" and "Masnadieri" of Verdi.

From Verona she went to Florence, and went the round of her characters. Madame Catalani was much struck with her vocal powers, and prognosticated her success in London. The final season of Miss Hayes was passed at the Carlo Fe-



SCENE FROM "THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.



Nice, in Genoa, this winter, where she remained until her engagement at the Royal Italian Opera called her to London. Miss Catherine Hayes's gentle and captivating manner has secured for her the sympathies of the elite of society in every city she has visited on the Continent; and she came to this country with commendatory letters in the most influential circles in London—a proof of the personal estimation in which she is held.

#### HER MAJESTY'S.

To any person of taste or judgment no second-rate dancing can be acceptable. Not only is this necessary on the principle of *ars est arte clari*, which choreography more than any other art requires; but likewise because here is absolutely indispensable, to veil every defect, *Poetry*, sustained by pictorial effects, combined with situations and attitudes, and with music of three kinds—the descriptive, which, with mute gesture, speaks the plot; the satirical; and no less that dreamy vague species which inclines the minds of the hearers to illusion. The new grand ballet produced at her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday presents all these desiderata in the most fascinating forms. The chief female dancers, unsurpassed in their profession, execute new and astonishing feats of exquisite grace; whilst the male dancers are judiciously confined to mimic action. The pictorial effects are true to nature, but highly imaginative; whilst the colours of the costumes are adapted to the scenery, and the attitudes and poses in harmony, with correct design—even the perspective effects being preserved, by placing children as dancers in the background. Independent of the sprightly music adapted to the dances, there are some most carefully and scientifically constructed passages of harmony, suited to the imaginative mythology of this ballet, which partakes on the one side of the mystic spirit of Scandinavian legends, and on the other of those erotic metamorphoses Ovid has described.

A Norwegian shepherd has been betrothed to a village maiden, but, in his solitary wanderings and contemplations of the heavens, his imagination has become excited into a sort of adoration for "a bright particular star;" and this same star happening to be a pretty woman, is not insensible to his flame. *Electra* (so is the star named) comes down from the firmament to meet him in the wood, and a great deal of lively flirtation ensues between them, in the midst of which, unfortunately, the pair are surprised by a whole bevy of stars, with their Queen at their head. The poor star, as a punishment for her *fauz pas*, is degraded from her stately state, and condemned to remain on earth. Thus reduced to the condition of a mere village maiden, she accompanies her lover home; but she proves a most unwelcome guest. For her sake the faithless swain deserts his betrothed, who straight runs mad and dies. But the "starry divinities," moved to pity by this catastrophe, restore the star to her station in the firmament, and the dead maiden to life. The shepherd returns to his old love, and the stars shed their brightest rays, and join in the rejoicings, which conclude amidst all the splendour of the Empyrean. Carlotta Grisi is the star, Paul Taglioni is the shepherd, and Marie Taglioni is his betrothed.

Amongst the concerted dances there are but two particularly eliciting attention: the first derives its charm from being led by an exquisitely lovely young dancer, *Midie, Marra*—a new acquisition of the establishment. The second is the dance of the stars in the forest; where the attitudes, the perspective, and even the hues of the dancers' dresses, are admirably managed to create the most pleasing effect. As to the *pas*, they surpass every thing done up to this time. We can only afford space to mention two. The one is the "Pas de l'Etoile," in which the attitudes of Carlotta Grisi, as she pursues the star her lover has taken from her, are full of classic beauty.

Another *pas* is that entitled "La Lutte" (the struggle), which is a scene of contention for supremacy between Carlotta Grisi and Marie Taglioni: the extraordinary grace displayed, the sprightly twinkling movements, and the daring bounding, almost flying steps elicited by this contest, baffle description.

The conclusion of the ballet—which has the immense advantage of being shorter by an hour than any previous grand choreographic composition—is worthy of the work. The stars are seen incarnated in the forms we behold in heavenly ascents in Raphael and Andrea del Sarto, although here nothing is painted but the finely transparent azure sky, and the figures are rendered effulgent by the aid of electric light. The audience were mute with astonishment at this startling sight. The loudest applause followed, amidst which Paul and Marie Taglioni, and Carlotta Grisi, were recalled before the curtain.

The HAYMARKET is at present rich in comic actors. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Buckstone, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam are playing every evening. A new play by Mr. Lovel, the author of "The Wife's Secret," is in preparation. The principal characters will be supported by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.

The "Lady of Lyons" has been carefully produced, for Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport, at the MAYHEBONE. Mr. George Ellis, who superintended the performances at Windsor, has succeeded Mr. Webb as stage-manager, in consequence of the late *fracas*, a report of which appeared in the papers.

The OLYMPIC THEATRE will be immediately rebuilt, the contract being for its opening on Boxing Night. The front will face Newcastle-street instead of Wyche-street, as before. We believe some of the adjoining property will be included.

Mr. Lewes has brought out a new and original three-act play, called the "Noble Heart," at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, with signal success—the author playing the principal character. A local journal says of it—"The 'Noble Heart' is an excellent play; it is true, powerful without exaggeration, and highly tragic, without any morbid tampering with forbidden passions. The main idea has been used by Schiller in his 'Don Carlos,' but Mr. Lewes handles the subject in a manner totally dissimilar. In both, the father and the son are in love with the same woman; but, in the 'Noble Heart,' they are unwitting rivals; and it is in the collision between the love for his mistress and his love for his son that the father's lofty nature is brought out, and he well earns his title of the 'Noble Heart.'"

ROBERT HOODIN's farewell performances at the St. James's Theatre will conclude on Saturday next. Previous to his departure for Brussels, he will have the honour of performing, for the second time, before her Majesty.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVIGATING THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Commander Joseph West, an officer of long standing, has proposed a plan of fitting a steam-vessel with ice hammer and ice saws, to be worked by the shaft of the engine, for the purpose of navigating the Polar regions. The projection is applicable to either screw or paddle-wheel steamers, and is thus explained:—A semi-circular cogged plate is fixed on the shaft, which connects itself with an elevating bar, fixed to the end of a sway beam, the fulcrum being in a crank on the bow of the vessel, at the fore-end of the sway-beam, where the ice hammer is hung, which, by the connexion of the cogs, is raised eight feet at every revolution. It is thrown out of gear when they disconnect, the hammer then falls, and is again raised when the cogs connect. The hammers are from fifteen to twenty hundredweight, working alternately on each side before the stem, and are capable of breaking through ice four or five feet thick, thus enabling a vessel so fitted to approximate much nearer to the supposed position of Sir John Franklin's ships than can be done by the present means, as the above application can be fitted to any steam vessel at a trifling expense compared with the object to be attained. The invention is as simple as it appears to be practicable.

The new Military School at King's College was opened on Tuesday last, for the study of tactics and the art of war. It is under the superintendence of Captain Walker, of the 69th Regiment. The pupils, in addition to military instruction, receive lessons in the languages of the East, in order to fit them for the Indian army.

SUPERNUMERARIES.—A Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 5th inst., has just been issued, which is to have the effect of cancelling a former one, dated March, 1838, respecting the raising of supernumerary men for regiments on foreign service. To avoid the expenses and misapprehensions which have arisen in carrying out the former memorandum, henceforth the following rules are to be strictly adhered to by the recruiting authorities. Regiments serving at home are not to recruit any men supernumerary to the home establishment, unless in some special case, an explanation of the cause to be forwarded to the Secretary at War. Regiments serving in India and at Hong Kong are to have each 50 supernumerary men. Regiments serving in Ceylon and the West Indies, 20 supernumerary men. Regiments serving at the Cape, at the Mauritius, and in Australia, 10 supernumerary men. Regiments serving in North America, 6 supernumerary men. Regiments serving in the Mediterranean, like those at home, are to have no supernumerary men.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—Sir Francis Baring, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has expressed his intention of continuing to give annually, for competition amongst the pupils of this institution, the naval and marine cadetships which were granted by his predecessors in office.

RECRUITING.—The artillery have again commenced recruiting. On Tuesday morning seven non-commissioned officers and nine gunners left Woolwich for Southampton, to be employed on the recruiting service at that place and neighbourhood, under the command of Captain Cator. Arrangements are making for sending also a recruiting party of the 1st battalion to the north of England, and an increase of battalions is again anticipated in the Royal Artillery branch of the service. Brigade Major Bingham has ordered that all non-commissioned officers on duty at Woolwich are to attend the repository exercises, that they may be always in the highest state of efficiency when their services are required to proceed to foreign stations.

Captain Urquhart, who, our readers will remember, was lately dismissed from the Royal Marines for having addressed a disrespectful memorial to the Queen, is, it is said, about to be restored to the service. A board of Admiralty, consisting of the First Lord (Sir F. Baring), Admiral Dundas, Sir Baldwin Walker, Captain Milne, and Colonel Irvine, visited Chatham on Saturday last. The principal object of this official visit is understood to have been the further investigation of Captain Urquhart's case, with a view to his being pardoned and reinstated. It is generally thought that the punishment inflicted on this officer was disproportionate to the offence committed by him, considering his standing in the service, and a general feeling of gratification seems to prevail at the step which is said to be contemplated.

Lord Sherborne, following the praiseworthy example of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, which was communicated to his Grace's tenantry by a circular in the early part of last year, has given all his tenants in Oxfordshire liberty to kill the hares and rabbits on his estates.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland having acceded to the request of the inhabitants of Corbridge, near Newcastle, for allotments of gardens, possession of the land was taken on Friday week by the petitioners. All parties being satisfied (the allotments having been conducted by ballot), the individuals interested repaired to the highest part of the grounds, and gave three cheers for the noble duke and three for the duchess.

#### IRELAND.

THE CHOLERA IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Modified as the epidemic has been in its present visitation, its extension to the distressed districts of the south has been marked by serious mortality amongst the broken-down peasantry, and many even of the middle class have fallen victims. The village of Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, appears to have suffered more severely than any other part of Ireland. Rathkeale is a miserable accumulation of pauperism, containing a great number of thatched mud cabins in the suburbs, in which evicted cottier tenants have congregated. The present condition of this impoverished "town," as it is designated, is thus described in a Conservative journal, the *Limerick Chronicle*:—"Thursday evening, the Rev. James O'Shea went through the town of Rathkeale, and prevailed upon all the shopkeepers to open their concerns next day, so dismal was the appearance of the town for the last week, under the fatal devastation of cholera, that confidence was nearly at an end. This town has been in an alarming state, for hundreds had been hurried to eternity. Those persons in comfortable circumstances have suffered to an extent unprecedented since the first appearance of cholera in 1832. There were 150 in hospital, and the external cases were more than double that number. There was scarcely a second house in Rathkeale without a patient. The Rev. Richard Nunan and the Rev. J. O'Shea are indefatigable, day and night, in administering religious consolation to the sick and dying visited with this awful malady. It is the opinion of the faculty and clergymen that the disease has since assumed a milder type."

IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY.—At the last meeting of the Committee of the Royal Irish Art Union, in Dublin, Mr. Blacker said it gave him great pleasure to announce that a most munificent donation had just been made to this country, being no less than two cartons of Raphael, similar to the well-known and highly-valued productions of the same great school at present at Hampton Court. The subjects were "St. Peter and St. John Healing the Lame Man at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple" and "Elymas the Sorcerer Struck Blind." Early in 1847 he (Mr. Blacker) had some correspondence with a Mr. Nicolay, of Oxford-square, London, when getting up the exhibition of the works of ancient masters for relief of the then general distress. Mr. Nicolay had kindly placed his collection at his service; but, not wishing to undertake the responsibility of valuable works from so great a distance, he had to decline the offer. He received the other day a letter from Mrs. Nicolay, saying that she was but carrying out the wishes of her late beloved husband, in asking him, Mr. Blacker, to take charge of two cartons of Raphael, which he prized most highly, and was desirous should be presented for the formation of a permanent gallery of art in Dublin; Mrs. Nicolay, as an Irishwoman, felt peculiar, although mournful pleasure, in carrying his wishes into effect. Mrs. Nicolay accompanied the gift with a short statement of their history, and how they came into Mr. Nicolay's possession, which appears to have been simply this:—These fine specimens of the great Italian school of art were picked up by Sir Joshua Reynolds, during his celebrated tour in the Low Countries, in one of the towns where they had been originally sent for the purpose of manufacture into tapestry. At Sir Joshua's death, and at the subsequent sale of his effects, they passed with one intermediate hand into the possession of Mr. Nicolay. They appear to have received the encomiums of Mr. Eastlake and others of the best judges of works of art in London; and last, not least, Mr. Holloway, whose whole life was almost spent in engraving the series of seven cartons at Hampton Court, thought so highly of these two fine duplicates that he finished two of his engravings from the actual cartons now presented to this country. He concluded by moving a warm vote of thanks to Mrs. Nicolay for her gift. Mr. T. Chamberlain seconded the vote of thanks to Mrs. Nicolay, which was carried.

PRESENTMENTS BY GRAND JURIES IN 1848.—The net amount of presentments made by the grand juries of the several counties, cities, and towns in Ireland in the year 1848 was £1,231,376 8s. 1d. The sums are classified under the following heads:—New roads, bridges, quays, walls, &c., £75,055. Repairs of roads, bridges, &c., £325,644. Court or session houses, erection or repair, £9872 12s. Gaols, bridewells, &c., £9928 13s. Prison and bridewell expenses, £159,313 16s. 11d. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses, £54,166 1s. 10d. Salaries of county officers not included in the foregoing, £102,335 17s. 2d. Public charities, £113,265. Repayment of advances to Government, £260,048. Miscellaneous, £132,223.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—The new Post-office regulations relating to the transmission of newspapers from these islands has stopped the circulation of those publications. Instead of the English mail filling twelve or fourteen large sacks, the mail that left on Monday for England from the two islands did not fill above four small-sized bags. The whole of the papers published in the islands (excepting those published in the French language) must be extinguished by the order. It appears that the Postmaster-General has the power to refuse to suffer any paper to pass through the post even though it should be stamped. The proprietors of the Channel Island papers have waived contending for their right to send journals through the post free, and have memorialised the Post-office to allow them to send them by affixing a halfpenny or a penny stamp on each. They state that to be compelled to print on stamped paper, like the English papers, would expose them to a monstrous inconvenience, because of their distance from the capital. But if they are allowed to send their papers free, by printing on stamped paper or affixing a stamp, will they in future be exempted from payment of the advertisement duty?

A novelty in railway excursions is to come off in May, namely, a trip between Dublin, London, and back, for two guineas, *via* the Chester and Holyhead and North-Western.

It is stated that a fine stratum of clay suitable for terra cotta has been laid open in the grounds of the Queen's private residence at Osborne, and that some works are likely to be made in it.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extreme fluctuation in Consols during the week has been barely one-half per cent., although on Monday much firmness prevailed, prices, apparently, tending upwards. The opening quotation was 92½, and the party for the rise bought largely. But, on the arrival of the Foreign Mail, containing information that Russia had insisted upon the cessation of all warlike preparations on the part of Turkey, prices immediately receded to 92; opening, on Tuesday, at a further decline of one-quarter per cent. Nor did the absence of confirmation respecting the Russian news of the previous day have any favourable effect, Consols again opening on Wednesday at 91½, afterwards receding to 91¼. A rumour however towards the close of business, that the Danish question was arranged, caused an advance to 92½ to 92¾, it proving the closing quotation. On Thursday considerable firmness prevailed, and business was very limited. Consols advanced for a short period to 92½, but afterwards receded to 91½ to 92 both for money and time. The transactions of the week afford a clear indication that the public are not buyers at present prices, which is confirmed by the still increasing premium on Exchequer Bills. India Bonds also continue in great demand at improving rates. The closing prices of the week were heavy, the following being the last quotations:—Bank Stock, 192; Reduced, 90½; Three per Cent. Consols, 92½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Anns., 91½; Long Anns., 8 9-16; Ditto, 30 years, 8 5-16; Ditto, 30 years, 8½; India Bonds, £1000, 63 p; Ditto, under £1000, 63 p; Consols for Account, 92; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 44 p; £500, June, 44 p; Small, June, 44 p.

The form of receipt, and circumstances connected with "the advance" of the 3 dividend on Mexican Stock continue to be the absorbing topic in the Foreign 3 House. Messrs. Schneiders deny that it is to be considered as the 3 of a dividend, but only as an advance made to the bond-holders, on the security of the coupons; and their form of receipt recites this fact, as well as an agreement to pay at the rate of four per cent. for the advance. The bond-holders, however, think this rather a high price for money that is clearly their own, and for which they have waited so long. All the quibbling that has occurred—at one time it not being legal to pay half a dividend, but its now being legal to advance three-fourths—is not regarded with much favour by the shrewd practicality of the Stock Exchange. The stock in the meantime has fluctuated but little, and is now quoted with or without coupons, in consequence of many thoughtless persons having sent in their lists previous to the at present unsettled dispute. In Spanish Three per Cents there has been a good business doing, and Portuguese has been dealt in. The former stock is, consequently, firm, at an advance. Prices, however, at the close of the week, were affected by the heaviness in the English Market, as the following quotations will show:—Equador Bonds, 4½; Mexican 5 per Cent., 1846, 23; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cent., 66; Russian Bonds, 10½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 52½; Ditto, Account, 32½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 26; Ditto, Deferred, 8; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 84; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 50½.

The Share Market continues neglected, prices being heavy, in some instances at a decline. The committee of inquiry into the accounts of the Eastern Counties Railway have promised their report to the shareholders on the 26th inst. The last quotations are—Aberdeen, 17½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 26; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5½; Buckinghamshire, 2 dis.; Caledonian, 25½; Ditto, Quarters, 6½; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 13½; Eastern Counties, 3½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 10½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., 1 dis.; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent., 52½; Eastern Union, Serp., Six per Cent., 19½; East Lincolnshire, 28½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 42½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, Half, 6; Six per Cent., 6½; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 34; Great North of England, New, £30, 70½; Ditto, New, £15, 34; Great Western, Half Shares, 46½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto, Fifths, 17½; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 6; Do. (Preston and Wye), 36½; Leeds and Bradford, 100½; London and Blackwall, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 39½; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 6½; London and Greenwich, Preference, 21; London and North-Western, 13½; Ditto, New Quarters, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 4½; London and North-Western, 36½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10, Pref., 11½; Midland, 75; Ditto, £50 Shares, 14½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 123; Norfolk, 38; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 17½; Do., Guar. 5½ per Cent., 4½; North British, 14; Do., Quarters, 3½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; Scottish Central, 24; South Devon, Preference, 16½; South-Eastern, 21; Taw Vale Extension, 2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 22; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 16½; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 6; York and North Midland, 39½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 19½; East Indian, 4; Great Indian Peninsula, 4½; Paris and Rouen, 22½.

#### THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—A very limited supply of English wheat has been received fresh up to our market this week. Owing to the Danish war the demand for all descriptions has ruled firm, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat have been moderate. That article has met a good consumptive demand, at 1s to 3s per quarter more money. Fine malting barley has advanced 1s per quarter, grinding and distilling sorts being quite as dear. There has been more doing in malt, at extreme currencies. Oats have improved 6d to 1s per quarter, while beans and peas have risen 1s to 3s. Indian corn and meal have been held for more money. Flour has advanced 1s per sack and 1s per barrel. The top quotation for the best town-made is 44s per 280 lb. *English*.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 48s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 45s; ditto, white, 48s to 50s; 2s, 24s to 27s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 45s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 25s to 31s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 28s to 30s; bolters, 26s to 29s per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 44s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 39s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign*: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s per barrel; Baltic, 26s to 27s per barrel.

*The Seed Market*.—Clover seed is dull in sale, and lower to purchase. In all other seeds exceedingly little business is doing, at last week's prices. Cakes are very dull.

*Lined*. English, sowing, 48s to 50s, Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; hempseed, 33s to 34s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 12s 6d; tares, 4s 6d to 8s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £32 per set of ten quarts; linseed cake, English, 7s to 7s 6d; ditto, foreign, 26s to 28s per cwt; 1000, rapeseed cake, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 100s to 120s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

*Bread*.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Average*.—Wheat, 44s 3d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 23s 1d; beans, 25s 5d; peas, 31s 1d.

*The Six Weeks' Average*.—Wheat, 44s 8d; barley, 28s 10d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 26s 2d; beans, 29s 1d; peas, 31s 4d.

*Duties on Foreign Corn*.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

*Tea*.—The finest black teas are in moderate request, at full prices; but all other kinds are 10s to 12s per cwt. Camou and Congou has sold at 7½d to 8d per lb. The public sales on Thursday were heavy, and the quotations ruled lower.

*Sugar*.—Fine grainy sugars have mostly found buyers, at full prices; but all other qualities have declined 6d per cwt. Refined goods dull. Brown lumps, 5½s; fair, 5½s 6d to 5½s per cwt.

*Coffee*.—Native qualities are selling slowly, at the late decline. Plantation sorts are in moderate request, at late rates.

*Rice*.—This article has advanced 3d to 6d per cwt. The firmness in the corn trade has given firmness to the imports.

*Provisions*.—The imports of foreign butter having been on a somewhat extensive scale; the demand for that article, since our last report, has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per cwt. Fine heavy Friesland butter, selling at 84s to 86s; fine Holland, 74s to 76s; and ditto, foreign, 84s to 86s per cwt. The most inferior kinds are offering at 48s. The prevailing cold weather has produced a better inquiry for Irish butter, yet the amount of business doing is by no means extensive. Prices are well supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 56s to 70s; Cork, 64s to 68s; Limerick and Waterford, 60s to 68s; Sligo, 56s to 58s; and Tralee, 56s to 58s per cwt. Home-made—the supply of which is good—milk, middling ditto, slowly, at barely last week's quotations, 1s 3d per dozen lbs. We have a moderate inquiry for Irish bacon, at full prices. Prime small Waterford, landed, 5½s to 59s; and heavy, 54s to 57s per cwt. Irish hams are quite as dear; but other kinds of provisions are a slow inquiry.

*Tallow*.—The market is very dull, and prices are not supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is offering at 38s 3d to 38s 6d, and new, for the last three months, 39s to 39s 6d per cwt. Town, 38s 6d to 39s per cwt, not cash.

*Oils*.—A moderate business is doing in this market, at about last week's quotations.

*Coals*.—Chester Main, 15s; New Tanfield, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 14s 6d; Eden Main, 17s 3d; Haswell, 19s 6d; and Morrison, 16s per ton.

*Hay and Straw*.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 16s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 16s; and straw, £1 7s to £1 11s per load.

*Spices*.—Very little is doing in rum, at about last week's quotations. In brandy and corn spirits we have no change to report.

*Smithfield*.—Although the supplies of fat stock have been somewhat on the increase, the general demand has continued steady, at our quotations:—

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 4s 4d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per 8lbs, to sink the offal.

*Cheese and Leadenhall*.—A good business has been doing in these markets, at full prices.

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; lamb, 5s 2d to 6s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 2d per 8lbs, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

3rd Dragon Guards: Capt F B Barron to be Captain, vice Purefoy. 16th: Cornet L Halton to be Lieutenant, vice Blinfield. 12th Hussars: D Harcourt to be Cornet, vice Halton.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Capt A Tipping to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Udny. 17th Foot: W H Earle to be Ensign, vice de Veulle. 24th: Ensign A de Veulle to be Lieut, vice Graham. 28th: R M Halyburton to be Ensign, vice Walsh. 48th: Lieut A A Chapman to be Captain, vice Sir J E Harrington, Bart; Ensign O M Latham to be Lieut, vice Chapman; H G E Welby to be Ensign, vice Latham. 62nd: Ensign R J E Hogg to be Lieut, vice Waples.

50th: Ensign G S L Gwynne to be Lieut, vice Reed. 58th: Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet-Major J A Udny to be Captain, vice Tipping. 71st: Ensign R G W Stuart to be Adjutant, vice Loftus. 83rd: Ensign W C Shells to be Lieutenant, vice Race.

85th: Lieut H Masy to be Captain, vice Dering; Ensign J Gubbins to be Lieutenant, vice Masy; H G Hooper to be Ensign, vice Gubbins. 86th: Lieut A Lecky to be Captain, vice J Edwards; Ensign G S Nunn to be Lieutenant, vice Lecky; H S Cochrane to be Ensign, vice Nunn.

91st: Ensign E G Mainwaring to be Lieutenant, vice Dixon; R Borthwick to be Ensign, vice Mainwaring. 94th: Lieut J A Sykes to be Captain, vice Desborough; Ensign H V Stonehouse to be Lieutenant, vice Sykes; R C Shaden to be Ensign, vice Stonehouse.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment: Lieut E J Dickson to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bommer. UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Major J Gould to be Major.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY LORD-LIEUTENANT. Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia: F O H Russell, Esq, to be Major.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. B MOSS, Hartlepool, Durham, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J FRASER, Brighton, draper. W BEWICK and G BURROWS, Dereham, Norfolk, railway contractors. G ROW, King'sland-road, boot-maker. T C CLARKSON, Bennett-street, Stamford-street, leather-merchant. R WILLIAMS, Bridge-street, Bristol, undertaker. J ADAMS, Somersetshire, fuller. G COWELL, Birmingham, news-agent. J GROSVENOR, Wolverhampton, beer-seller. J MEDDITH, Tattenhall, Chester, maltster. R MILNER, Darlington, Durham, timber-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J N ROBERTSON and J T RATHAY, Dundee, grocers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

ADMIRALTY, APRIL 5.

Corps of Royal Marines.—Second Lieut John Yate Holland promoted to First Lieutenant, vice James Spaine Downman, cashiered by sentence of court martial.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 2.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Anthony Atkinson, of Beverley, in the county of York, and Samuel Sketchley, of Hornsea, in the county of Lincoln, Gentlemen, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTS.

A H M GOODEVE, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street, wine merchant. D SMITH and F D SMITH, Bevil-lane, Hammersmith, wholesale dry salter. R CROSS, Union-street, Lisson-grove, horse slaughterer. J LOUSTAN, Crutched-Rivers, City, wine merchant. C MAYHEW, Ebury-street, Plumico, hosier. J WIGGINS, Greenwich, bookseller. M T TIBBETT, March, Cambridgeshire, inn-keeper. T WRIGHT, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer. B WRIGHT, Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, coach proprietor. G ELLINS, Droylwich, Worcestershire, wine factor. H GOLDS, Cheltenham, bookseller. C BEALEY, Bristol, draper. J WILD, Brecon, dealer. J HARRIS, Weymouth, Dorsetshire, hatter. J WINDER and R FISHER, Liverpool, merchants. J JONES, Holyhead, innkeeper. J OWEN, Trefarnham, Montgomeryshire, farmer. W TOMLINSON, Salford, Lancashire, victualler. J ASHWORTH, Nunnally, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. G BARRAS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

B TOUNNAIRE, South Shields, horse dealer. R ADAMSON and CO, Leven, grocers. W L M'PHUN, Glasgow, bill broker. T HENDERSON, Glasgow, draper. R URRIE and CO, Paisley, manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of Herbert Muscall Curtis, Esq, M.P., of a son and heir.

At 3, Dorset-square, the wife of Edward Colston, late 15th (King's) Huss



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**BLACK and WHITE PORCELAIN BROOCHES.**—This new and elegant novelty, with black jet ground beautifully ornamented with white raised flowers, sent free by post, on receipt of 7s. 6d., direct from Mrs. MARY BROUGHAM, Burslem, Staffordshire.—Parian Brooches, 5s.; Shawl Pins, 3s.

**PAPER-HANGINGS,** Printed by Machine, from 1d. per yard; Elegant Satins, Printed by Hand, from 3d. per yard. Patterns sent for approval in town or country.—W. CROSBY, 22, Lowther Arcade, Charing-cross. Established 20 years.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM.**—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset House, has just received a new and elegant assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Canasticks, Inkstands, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c.

**SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.**—T. COX SAVORY and CO.'s Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Table Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns,**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Working Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, have recently finished several new and elegant patterns of TEA and COFFEE SERVICES of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—The Portland Pattern, tastefully engraved; The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly engraved; Strong Silver Tea-pot .. £12 15 0; Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt .. 7 4 0; Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt .. 5 5 0; Ditto Coffee-pot .. 18 10 0; £42 0 0.

A large stock is offered for selection in the Show-Rooms, including every variety of patterns, from £34 upwards. Any article may be had separately; and a Catalogue of Prices, with drawings, will be forwarded gratis, per post, to any part of Great Britain or the colonies.

**SILVER-PLATED DISH COVERS and CORNER DISHES.**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, invite an inspection of their STOCK of these elegant appendages to the dinner table, which they continue to sell of superior quality, cheaper than any other house in the trade. Drawings, with prices annexed, forwarded to any part of the kingdom postage free.

**HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES, jewelled** in four holes, elegantly engraved cases, with all the modern improvements, for £5 15s. Also, highly-finished Silver Watches, richly engraved dials, movements equal to the above, for £3 5s. A written warranty given. HAWLEY and Co., 284, High Holborn, sons of the late Thos. Hawley, 75, Strand.—Old gold, plate, and watches purchased or taken in exchange. Observe: The only genuine Watchmakers of that name in London.

**SILVER SUPERSEDED BY R. and J. SLACK'S** chemically-purified NICKEL SILVER, acknowledged to be the most perfect metal in existence, made into every article for the table, as spoons, forks, candlesticks, cruet frames, teapots, &c., at one-twelfth the price of Silver. Send 10 postage stamps, and by return of post you will receive a sample upon of their metal, free; try it, and then send your orders. Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, and sent post free to any part.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1818.

**SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill,** opposite the Royal Exchange, have finished a large and splendid stock of SPOONS and FORKS in every variety of pattern. The late extensive demand for this article having rendered a constant supply impossible, S. and S. take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. All the articles usually made in solid silver are now manufactured by Sarl and Sons in their Argentine Plate. Pamphlets of prices and patterns gratis.

**A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN,** fitted complete in a handsome case, for 28 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelve-month's trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

**OLD GILT FRAMES MADE NEW** in one instant, by merely touching the surface with SMITH'S GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per bottle. GLAZED and GILD SILVER, &c. on old worn-out plated articles as beautiful and lasting as new. LACKER and BRONZE REVIVER, 1s. 6d. for reviving and beautifying metallic surfaces.—Smith, 281, Strand (exactly opposite Norfolk-street); City Depot, Deane's, London-bridge; Appleby, Echo Bazaar; Coleman, Pantheon; Ferrier, Foliook, and Co., Dublin.

1st February, 1849.  
**FRAUDULENT IMITATION.—S. MOR-**  
 DAN and Co. caution all Stationers and vendors of Cedar Pencils and Cumberland Lead Points for Pencil Cases, that, in consequence of the very numerous complaints S. M. and Co. are daily receiving of their Labels and Marks being imitated for the purpose of deceiving the Public, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. MOR-DAN and Co. are determined to prosecute to the Court of Chancery, or against all parties who either MAKE or SELL such spurious goods.—22, City-road, Finsbury, London.

**PATENT GALVANIC PENS.**—The action of Ink upon Steel Pens renders them soon useless by eating away the points, thereby making them scratchy. The Patent Pens by introducing a small bar of zinc, which produces a galvanic action that altogether counteracts oxidation either with red or black ink, and at the same time serves as a reservoir, holding at least three times the usual quantity, and causing it to flow freely.

Sold by all Stationers, Booksellers, &c., throughout the kingdom, and by the patentees, RICHARD MOSLEY and Co., 8, Hatton-garden, London.

**GOLD PENS.—RICHARD MOSLEY and Co.'s** Gold Pens still maintain their character as the very best that have yet been introduced. Their lasting qualities are admirable. The writer has merely to suit his hand, and he is for many years supplied with a pen which never alters. They have all the pliancy and softness of the quill. They never cut the paper, and the ink flows freely and pleasantly. After hours of use the hand will not tire as with the ordinary pen, and the writing remains the same from the impossibility of the point wearing.

Sold by all Stationers, Jewellers, &c., throughout the kingdom. The Hatton-garden Manufactory, 8, Hatton-garden, London.

**METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.**—The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; is peculiarly penetrating for brushes, with the durable unalloyed Indian bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles street.

**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1841.

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**NEW ZEALAND COLONISATION.—RESUMPTION OF LAND SALES.**

The COURT OF DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY hereby give Notice that they have determined upon resuming their Land Sales generally, and upon throwing open for Purchase and Pasturage Lands in their several Settlements of WELLINGTON, NELSON, and NEW PLYMOUTH, as well as in OTAGO. The Terms and other particulars may be obtained on application at the NEW ZEALAND HOUSE.

By order of the Court,  
 THOMAS CUDBERT HARRINGTON.  
 New Zealand House, 9, Broad-street-buildings,  
 London, 23rd March, 1849.

**SATIN SHOES (Black or White), 3s 6d per Pair, or Six Pairs for 20s; French House Boots, 4s 6d; French Morocco Shoes, 2s 5d, at EDLIN'S, 192, Oxford-street.**

**STAYS.—CORSETS.—STAYS.—Good** French Corset Stays, at 4s 3d, 5s 9d, 6s 9d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d. GEORGE ROBERTS, Importer, establishment for the sale of them, 183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

**DRAWINGROOM TABLE-COVERS, &c.**—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to inspect a large variety of new and elegant COVERS, many of which are made exclusively for, and to be seen only at Messrs. UNDERWOOD and Co.'s, 150, Oxford-street, opposite New Bond-street.

87, Edgeware-road.  
**SHEARS and ROBINSON,** having purchased largely in DRAPERY, HOSIERY, British and Foreign RIBBONS, GLOVES, LACE, and Fancy Goods generally, beg to announce that their articles are of a superior quality, and at prices which challenge competition.—N.B. Price fixed, and for ready money only.

87, Edgeware-road.  
**SHEARS and ROBINSON,** having received so flattering a share of distinguished and general patronage in their MILLINERY and MANTLE DEPARTMENT, beg to announce the return of Mrs. Robinson from Paris, with a splendid selection of Millinery, Mantles, and Corsets, and general articles of the most fashionable novelties, at prices which will secure an increasing continuance of their esteemed patronage.—N.B. Country Milliners supplied at wholesale prices.

87, Edgeware-road.  
**SHEARS and ROBINSON,** having added to their stock a large assortment of PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, and all the newest fabrics for Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Scarfs, &c., of British and Foreign manufacture, they solicit an early inspection of their general exhibition.—N.B. Wedding and Mourning Orders executed at the shortest notice.



# THE MOONLIGHT OF THE HEART.

The Words by Mrs. Abdy; the Music by Mrs. Octavius Freire Owen

*Andante espressivo.*  
*dolce*

Oh! gai - ly in life's morn - ing bright, Love speeds the ro - sy hours, Il - lumes each scene with smil - ing light, And strews each spot with  
flow'rs. A - round his shrine young Hope and Joy Their fair - est gifts im - part, Nor doubts can chill, nor fears de - stroy, The  
sun - shine, the sun - shine of the heart, of the heart. Oh! gai - ly in life's morn - ing bright, Love speeds the ro - sy  
hours, Il - lumes each scene with smil - ing light, And strews, and strews each spot with flow'rs, And strews each spot with flow'rs, And  
strews each spot with flow'rs!  
*rallentando*  
*rallentando* *sciolto*

SECOND VERSE.  
Those flow'rs will droop, those beams must wane, But when their glo - ries cease, A soft - er spell will still re - main To sooth the soul to  
peace. For then shall Friend - ship's tran - quil rays A hal - low'd charm im - part, And cast o'er life's de - clin - ing days The  
moon - light, the moon - light of the heart, of the heart. Oh! gai - ly in life's morn - ing bright, Love speeds the ro - sy  
hours, Il - lumes each scene with smil - ing light, And strews, and strews each spot with flow'rs, And strews each spot with flow'rs, And  
strews each spot with flow'rs!  
*rallentando*